

Israeli Jets Hit Deep in Egypt; Cairo Says 12 Civilians Die

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, March 31 (NYT).—Israeli jets returned to the Nile delta today to make two attacks on Egyptian SAM-2 anti-aircraft sites near Al-Mansura, officials here reported. Targets along the Suez Canal were also hit.

The Mansura raids, launched within a few hours of each other this afternoon, maintained the one-a-week average of deep-penetration Israeli assaults. Canal targets are attacked almost every day.

In Cairo, the Interior Ministry reported that 12 civilians were killed and 35 wounded today in low-level Israeli air strikes in the northern regions of the Nile delta.

The twin attacks came after an eight-day lull during which Egyptian authorities were reported to be installing the newer SAM-3

15 Japanese Communists Hijack Plane

Bound North, They Hold It in Seoul

(Continued from Page 1)

random and telling us to keep quiet," said Mrs. Yachi Nakazawa, one of 23 passengers allowed to leave after the jet landed at Fukuoka at 9 a.m. yesterday. When the plane landed there, the captain pleaded with local authorities by radio not to try to rescue the jet and passengers by force.

The plane spent almost five hours at Fukuoka before taking off. Mothers with children and elderly persons were allowed to leave.

The Boeing then flew up the Sea of Japan to the 38th Parallel boundary between North and South Korea, and turned west, ostensibly toward Pyongyang.

Conflicting Reports

Instead, it headed for Seoul. JAL officials said North Korean ground batteries had fired on the hijacked craft. Other reports said it had been turned around by American and South Korean fighter planes.

The government-controlled Korean Broadcasting System said that at Seoul two of the hijackers were in the cockpit of the plane, holding bombs. South Korean troops surrounded the plane and kept newsmen from coming close.

The Kimpoo Airport control tower broadcast a tape-recorded warning to the hijackers that they would be held at Kimpoo as long as the passengers were not released. The warning said the Boeing cannot take off unless the crewmen ignite its engines from outside.

Masahide Kanayama, the Japanese Ambassador to South Korea, spoke with the hijackers and a passenger over the control radio late last night. The Seoul radio reported. The radio said the hijackers rejected Mr. Kanayama's plea to allow the passengers to disembark.

The radio said he advised the pilot to agree to the hijackers' demands to fly to North Korea. The pilot was quoted as replying that he did not mind flying north and was sure the passengers did not as long as they would be safe.



REMANDED—Mrs. Joan Wilkinson, before being returned to jail on charges of murdering her husband.

Tunney's Daughter Is Held For 2d Hearing on Slaying

CHESHAM, England, March 31 (AP).—Joan T. Wilkinson, 30-year-old daughter of former world heavyweight champion Gene Tunney, was ordered held in custody until April 8 for another hearing after she appeared in court today on a charge of murdering her husband, Lynn Carter Wilkinson, 31.

The tall brunette made a brief appearance in the magistrates' court at Chesham, about 40 miles north of London. She is accused of slaying her husband at their rented Victorian cottage in nearby Chesham village on Easter Sunday.

Defense lawyer David Napley said he had no objection to an adjournment, and would not ask for bail at this stage. Mr. Napley did ask that reporting restrictions should not be lifted on the hearing.

This means that until the case is sent for jury trial or the defense requests it, only the bare facts of the charges can be reported in the case under British law.

Today's hearing lasted just four minutes. No evidence was taken and no plea given by Mrs. Wilkinson.

Air Traffic Delays in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

controllers who ignored earlier government pleas to come back to work and halt the "stick-out" stoppage.

The FAA threatened dismissal in 30 days unless a controller who reported sick showed a doctor's certificate supporting his illness claim within five days.

At the same time, the FAA—the controllers' government employer—let it be known that those who stayed on the job despite union urging to stay away would receive bonuses and promotion preference.

Don Byers, an FAA official, said that if the absentees did not respond to the telegrams "within five days, the agency will initiate formal disciplinary action—beginning with suspension."

"They'll get another notice that says, in effect: 'Okay, you haven't told us why we shouldn't dismiss you. We now notify you, you will be dismissed unless you come in and explain yourself.'"

The absentee situation at 15 of the FAA's 21 flight centers was reported to be about the same as yesterday—about 27 percent of the men were out. One FAA official, however, said that he noted a slight improvement in attendance.

The picture at major control points: New York, 49 of 188 working; Chicago, 60 of 106; Kansas City, 40 of 61; Cleveland, 73 of 134; and Washington, 88 of 118.

Flights at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport were being delayed up to two hours, although a full complement of controllers showed up for work at the airport's control tower. This is separate from the FAA control centers.

2,939 Canceled

An industry representative, the Air Transport Association, reported that in the first six days of the slowdown, 2,938 flights were canceled, an average of 500 a day. This represented millions of dollars in lost revenue, since on an average day there are about 6,900 flights in the United States with more than 500,000 passengers being transported.

Traffic into and out of New York and Chicago was cut in half by FAA order during the Easter holiday weekend.

While the White House was being kept informed about the situation, President Nixon was apparently not involving himself. But U.S. attorneys in several cities, responding to a request by the Justice Department, were seeking temporary injunctions to stop the slowdown.

The Defense Department announced, meanwhile, that it had canceled two defense maneuvers because of the walkout.

A spokesman said that the cancellations were in accordance with a policy of holding military flights to a minimum during the walkout. He said that the FAA requested the action last Thursday.

People Urged to Take Sides Cambodia Teeters Near Civil War

By T. D. Allman

PHNOM PENH, March 31 (WP).

"We probably shall look back on these days as the opening phase of the Cambodian civil war," one Western diplomat here said gloomily as he reviewed the events of the last five days.

He may not have been exaggerating. Although reports that Viet Cong military columns are advancing on Phnom Penh are false, for the first time since independence in 1953, Cambodians are killing Cambodians, traveling through the countryside is restricted and sometimes dangerous and the Phnom Penh government's hold on the rural population is in doubt.

In the space of one week, the situation here has deteriorated from the calm shock that followed Prince Norodom Sihanouk's ouster from power into a polarized contest between those who support the new government and those who want Prince Sihanouk back.

The average Cambodian remains apathetic, but the populace already is being urged to choose sides. On the government side are the army, the bureaucracy, the intellectuals and government functionaries. Ranged against the new government are 40,000 Vietnamese Communist troops—widely far have not drastically increased their activities—the small Khmer Rouge guerrilla movement and most important, a stable but unknown proportion of Cambodia's six million peasants.

They still regard Prince Sihanouk as a god-king and Sihanouk would be content to see him rise to power, even if most of them would not be willing to risk their own lives to put him back in power.

There is much speculation here that the recent series of pro-Sihanouk demonstrations, mostly in provinces near the Vietnamese borders, was organized by Viet Cong agents. While the demonstrators, which between 80 and 100 Cambodian peasants, all of them unarmed, were killed by government soldiers, may have had Communist support, most observers here feel that the government would face opposition in the provinces even if the Communists stayed aloof.

As one Cambodian official conceded, "It is still not considered an unpatriotic thing to demonstrate on behalf of Sihanouk. The people in the villages do not understand the mistakes he made. They are still blinded by him and susceptible to pleas to cause trouble."

The first serious challenge to the new government's authority came last week when residents of Kampong Cham, a provincial capital northeast of here, sacked the provincial headquarters, killed two pro-government members of the National Assembly, and briefly seized control of the town, one of the largest in Cambodia. There were also anti-government demonstrations in Sihanoukville and Kampong Cham. A total of 26 demonstrators were killed before order was restored.

Demonstrators from the Kampong Cham area last week also brought the pro-Sihanouk movement to the suburbs of Phnom Penh, which so far has remained calm. On the evening of March 27, some 50 trucks of pro-Sihanouk demonstrators converged on the capital. Taking separate routes from Kampong Cham, they arrived here in late evening at two bridges—the Saigon Bridge and the Sangkum Bridge—which link Phnom Penh to the provinces east of the Tonle Sap and Tonle Bassac.

It still has not been fully established how many persons were killed as government troops fired on the demonstrators to prevent them from entering the capital.

Popular Support

Most observers here agree that Viet Cong agents, mostly Vietnamese working in rubber plantations near Kampong Cham, helped to organize the move toward the capital. The government has claimed that Viet Cong agents played speeches of Prince Sihanouk from sound trucks urging the people to rise up against the government, and that they killed several truck drivers when they refused to hand over their vehicles. Most observers here agree that the Kampong Cham incident was provoked, or at least encouraged, by the Vietnamese although they doubtless had popular support.

Whatever the degree of Vietnamese instigation behind the demonstrations, observers are convinced that Prince Sihanouk's ouster has given the Viet Cong and the Khmer Rouge for the first time a popular issue with which to harass the government.

While the government has had its hands full with pro-Sihanouk demonstrations, Vietnamese troops also have put increasing military pressure on the government positions near the border and, according to government reports, taken up positions that would permit them to cut several main roads and river links between Phnom Penh and Sihanoukville and the Vietnamese frontier.

So far, the Communist troop movements and attacks do not constitute open war against the new government, but observers here, although they think the government has exaggerated the menace, find them ominous.

Weak Position

In short, in the space of a week, the new Cambodian government has found itself pushed into a very weak position. With a superior hostile military force within its borders, and the loyalty of the population in doubt, can it survive?

"Every day Sihanouk does not return," claimed one government official in an interview Monday. "We become stronger, Sihanouk is discrediting himself because of his closeness to the Communists. We

have asked the ICC (International Control Commission), France, and the United Nations for diplomatic support. We are enlarging our army. It is better we have had days now than be taken over by the Communists."

In interviews, the major government figures, including Gen. Lon Nol, the premier, have stated the hope that their main objective, which is to remove the Vietnamese Communists from Cambodia, can be achieved peacefully. Still, there remains an atmosphere of unreality about the new regime, as though they never really expected to have so much power, and now do not really know what to do with it.

"They seem extraordinarily naive," said one diplomat, "with all this talk about the UN and the International Control Commission. But they must know that diplomatic pressure is virtually useless, and that militarily, they are in a bad position."

But if, in fact, the new regime is aware of the implication of the mounting military and political problems it faces, it has not been ebullient in the public composition of its chief officials.

Rising wave of anti-Vietnamese nationalism, the government has passed a new budget, which includes increases for military expenditures, and continued its program of economic liberalization by

increasing bank interest rates and ending government monopolies in most manufacturing.

Following a call for reservists and veterans to rejoin the army, small lines of young and middle-aged men have appeared for voluntary induction. Although government buildings have been bombed, road blocks set up on the major highways, and more and more soldiers are seen in the streets, Phnom Penh and most of the countryside remains calm. There has been no increase in prices, no hoarding, and the government claims no flight of capital.

Concluded one foreign resident, who has worked with the Cambodian government for decades, "They are among the least democratic of the Asian peoples. This war is giving one the impression, though, that things have changed more than last two weeks in Cambodia than in the previous ten years."

He continued, "It is premature to say all this will end in disaster, but the appearance of calm is only that. Everyone is hoping now that the Communists will be reasonable, that Sihanouk will change his mind and retire gracefully, that there will not be any more anti-government demonstrations. One's intellect says that this is impossible, but no one yet can really force himself to become upset, because superficially everything seems so outwardly calm."

In Unexpected Recovery Laotians Re-Enter Sam Thong. Take Several Hill Positions

By Tillman Durdin

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 31 (NYT).—In an unexpected show of strength, Laotian troops have driven North Vietnamese forces from several hilltop positions overlooking Sam Thong and re-entered the mountain valley town 80 miles northeast of Vientiane.

Sam Thong, which had been the administrative center for a large part of north-central Laos, was evacuated by the Laotians two weeks ago when it was attacked by North Vietnamese troops advancing from the Plain de Jarnes into the mountains to the southeast.

The North Vietnamese pushed past Sam Thong to a more important military base town of Long Tieng, ten miles to the southeast, but despite employment of rocket and infantry attacks, they have thus far failed to take the heights that give control of Long Tieng.

Military sources here hesitated to say that Laotian troops under Maj. Gen. Vang Pao had consolidated their hold on Sam Thong. Vietnamese units were still in the area and could counterattack, but four companies of Laotian troops were in the town this morning and Gen. Vang Pao was reported as saying that he could and would hold it.

Simultaneously, Laotian troops surrounded several hundred North Vietnamese troops four to five miles northeast of Sam Thong as Laotian planes bombed the Vietnamese. It was thought unlikely the North Vietnamese could be kept trapped, but they were suffering heavy casualties.

Artillery and bombing by American fighter-bombers from Thailand have contributed to the success of the reinforced Laotian defenders of the Sam Thong-Long Tieng area.

In another development, hundreds of troops from the Meo tribe who left their units three weeks ago after a delaying action against the North Vietnamese say they reported coming back to fight after settling their families in new, American-supplied refugee centers south of Sam Thong and Long Tieng.

The damage in Sam Thong, not believed great. A pharmaceutical warehouse has been shattered but the American-equipped hospital is believed to be intact.

American aid personnel were waiting today to get back into Sam Thong, which had been its main center for U.S. assistance that area. But as of tonight was still considered too unsafe for a civilian aircraft to land.

The South Vietnamese, for the part, are anxious to exploit a changing situation in Cambodia for all it is worth. They have been anxious to get at the sanctuaries just across the Cambodian border, in which some 20,000 30,000 enemy troops are thought to be based, and tons of supplies stored.

"We see the present situation as an opportunity," a presidential aide said today, "and we are not nearly as concerned as the U.S. Embassy about the diplomatic complications."

The independent South Vietnamese action has caused considerable concern among American diplomats here. The fear that such cross-border operations, if they became standard policy, could compromise the neutrality of the new regime in Phnom Penh and complicate American efforts to stay out of the Cambodian crisis.

"It would open us to the charge of winking the war," one official said. "That's the last thing the administration wants at this point."

The diplomats are also concerned that overt cross-border operations by the South Vietnamese might provoke a strong reaction by Hanoi against the new government in Phnom Penh, particularly when Cambodian troops are involved.

As a result of these concerns, the American mission has been urging the South Vietnamese to use restraint and caution so far as the border operations are concerned. U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker said President Nguyen Van Thieu last Tuesday and again yesterday and was reported to have discussed the matter with him.

SAIGON, March 31 (NYT).—The U.S. Embassy here was caught by surprise by the South Vietnamese Army's penetration of Cambodian territory last Friday, reliable sources said here today.

The sources said the operations, in which three battalions of South Vietnamese troops swept a Viet Cong sanctuary on the Cambodian side of the border with Cambodian Army cooperation, was planned and executed without the knowledge or consent of the U.S. mission here.

"The South Vietnamese are not informed us of the operation or asked for our approval," a ranking American source said today, "probably because they knew in advance what our answer would be. Coming so quickly after President Nixon's statements about limiting American involvement and respecting Cambodian neutrality, we would have had to say no."

The independent South Vietnamese action has caused considerable concern among American diplomats here. The fear that such cross-border operations, if they became standard policy, could compromise the neutrality of the new regime in Phnom Penh and complicate American efforts to stay out of the Cambodian crisis.

"It would open us to the charge of winking the war," one official said. "That's the last thing the administration wants at this point."

The diplomats are also concerned that overt cross-border operations by the South Vietnamese might provoke a strong reaction by Hanoi against the new government in Phnom Penh, particularly when Cambodian troops are involved.

As a result of these concerns, the American mission has been urging the South Vietnamese to use restraint and caution so far as the border operations are concerned. U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker said President Nguyen Van Thieu last Tuesday and again yesterday and was reported to have discussed the matter with him.

SAIGON, March 31 (NYT).—The U.S. Embassy here was caught by surprise by the South Vietnamese Army's penetration of Cambodian territory last Friday, reliable sources said here today.

The sources said the operations, in which three battalions of South Vietnamese troops swept a Viet Cong sanctuary on the Cambodian side of the border with Cambodian Army cooperation, was planned and executed without the knowledge or consent of the U.S. mission here.

"The South Vietnamese are not informed us of the operation or asked for our approval," a ranking American source said today, "probably because they knew in advance what our answer would be. Coming so quickly after President Nixon's statements about limiting American involvement and respecting Cambodian neutrality, we would have had to say no."

The independent South Vietnamese action has caused considerable concern among American diplomats here. The fear that such cross-border operations, if they became standard policy, could compromise the neutrality of the new regime in Phnom Penh and complicate American efforts to stay out of the Cambodian crisis.

"It would open us to the charge of winking the war," one official said. "That's the last thing the administration wants at this point."

The diplomats are also concerned that overt cross-border operations by the South Vietnamese might provoke a strong reaction by Hanoi against the new government in Phnom Penh, particularly when Cambodian troops are involved.

As a result of these concerns, the American mission has been urging the South Vietnamese to use restraint and caution so far as the border operations are concerned. U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker said President Nguyen Van Thieu last Tuesday and again yesterday and was reported to have discussed the matter with him.

Sudan Forces Seize Rebels' Nile Island

CAIRO, March 31 (UPI).—Sudanese armed forces tonight took full control of Abu Island, the springboard of anti-government insurgents 300 miles south of Khartoum, the Omdurman radio reported tonight.

The radio, monitored by the semi-official Egyptian Middle East News Agency, said Sudanese Army units had seized quantities of modern automatic weapons, anti-aircraft batteries and anti-tank guns on the island.

The radio interrupted its programs to make the announcement, which it said was made by Information Minister Brig. Omar Hayyouta.

Brig. Hayyouta said "huge" quantities of ammunition and ammunition dumps were found on the island.

He said that "all resisting pockets have surrendered" and a search was still going on for Al-Hadi Abdel Rahman, leader of the rebellious Ansar party.

Security forces began treating women and children, victims of the fighting on the island, he added.

Military Changes Mined On Showing 'M.A.S.H.'

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP).—Senior military officers have changed their minds and decided to permit the showing of the film "M.A.S.H." in U.S. Army and Air Force theaters starting in April.

Nearly two weeks ago it was disclosed that the Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service had recommended against showing the film because it reflects unfavorably on the military.

Pontiff to Visit Sardinia in April

VATICAN CITY, March 31 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI will visit the island of Sardinia next month—becoming the first pope to do so for more than 1,700 years—the Vatican announced today.

He will fly there from Rome on April 12 to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the day when a statue of the Virgin Mary was mysteriously washed ashore in the port of Cagliari, the Sardinian capital.

The last pope to visit Sardinia was Pope Pius XII, who was banished there in 1935 by the Emperor Maximilian. He was sent with other Christians to work in the Sardinian metal mines and died there the same year.

Podgorniy Leaves Iran

MOSCOW, March 31 (UPI).—President Nikolai S. Podgorniy of the Soviet Union today returned from a week-long visit to Iran, the said.

SWITZERLAND Grisons Graubunden

Many well known resorts in this unique region such as Arosa Davos St. Moritz Films Klosters Postresina Lenzerheide Valbella Scuol-Tarasp Vulpera Sps

and others offer a complete range of services and pleasures at all times of the year. Skiing, bathing, climbing, walking, swimming, fishing, hunting, etc. are all possible. For more information, write to: Tourist Office, CH-7000 Chur (Switzerland).

Arabs Accuse Munich Police

MUNICH, March 31 (AP).—A group of Arabs living here charged today that local police investigating anti-Jewish incidents in February were harassing and persecuting Arabs.

In a letter released today, the group, calling itself the Palestine Committee, accused special investigators of ordering the arrest of Arabs without informing them of their rights and of forcibly preventing them from forming a lawyer.

The committee asserted that policemen have searched without warrants, Arab apartments and offices of political groups, none of which were identified. A police spokesman refused to comment on the charges.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

5 RUE D'AMSTERDAM - 01-21 JUST LEFT THE TAXI DRIVER "SANK TOO HOT NOO" "DOOZ ROO MEWLA" LYONS, 135 RUE MILET, LYONS.

Slide Blocks Simplon

STON, Switzerland, March 31 (Reuters).—A huge slide of rocks blocked the main road leading up to the Simplon Pass near here today. No casualties were reported but road traffic was diverted.

Orthodox Patriarch in Hospital for Surgery

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP).—Patriarch Athenagoras, the 84-year-old spiritual leader of the world's 250 million Eastern Orthodox Christians, is reported seriously ill and has been taken from his residence in Istanbul to a hospital in Vienna for surgery, it was learned here today.

The information came in a cabled message received by Archbishop Iakovos of New York, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America, and the patriarch's representative in ecclesiastical affairs.

هكلام الأهل

Judge Tempers Plans of U.S. To Curb White House Pickets

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—A federal judge substantially rejected a governmental attempt to restrict a traditional form of American political dissent—protest demonstrations in front of the White House.

Press Unions Stop Clock In N.Y. Talks

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A showdown of New York's four major newspapers was averted at the last minute by an agreement to continue contract talks past midnight when contracts expired.

The newspapers' Deliverers' union, one of ten negotiating with the publishers for a new three-year contract, agreed minutes before midnight to "stop the clock."

The president of the Deliverers' union, Charles Levy, said the couple of hours produced some very productive conditions.

Papers affected are The New York Times, Daily News, New York Post and Long Island Press.

But union harassment started at midnight, despite continuing negotiations, as the New York Typographical Union No. 6 (printers) held several "chapel" meetings at the Times building.

The tactic was ordered by Bertram A. Powers, president of the printers' union.

The unions yesterday rejected as "insulting" a late-hour offer by the publishers of a 16.5 percent wage increase over the three-year contract period.

In other labor developments today: The government today made a "new and unconditional wage offer" to postal union negotiators in a fresh try at reaching a pay settlement involving 750,000 post office employees.

The announcement was made after a fifth day of intensive bargaining between the Nixon administration and seven unions.

The union had asked for a 12 percent pay increase with a wage increase also being offered for unrepresented mail service following last week's wildcat strike that affected much of the nation.

Sen. Gale W. McGee, D. Wyo., chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee, said earlier today that both sides had agreed that postal pay raises would also be granted to other civilian government employees.

Except for some reported backlog in New York, where the short-lived mail strike began 12 days ago, the nation's postal channels were operating normally. The postal unions, however, have threatened a nationwide walkout unless negotiations succeed this week.

The union had asked for a 12 percent pay increase with a wage increase also being offered for unrepresented mail service following last week's wildcat strike that affected much of the nation.

Teamster union and trucking industry negotiators met again this morning to try to agree on a pay raise for about 450,000 truck drivers. Contracts are due to expire at midnight.

While there was no sign at midnight that a settlement would be worked out by that hour, a prompt walkout of drivers was believed unlikely. A strike vote has not yet been called.

Negotiations broke down after a deadlock last Thursday and federal mediators have been meeting with the two sides. Industry and union were reported to be still about \$1 apart on wages.

The union is reported to be demanding at least \$1.75 an hour in wage increase along with rises in mileage pay, health and welfare payments, pension benefits and vacations.

Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz called a progress report meeting of negotiators in the dispute between 45,000 members of AFL-CIO craft unions and the national railroad. They have been forbidden by law to strike before April 11.

questionnaire that federal attorneys had sought to force protesters to file before they would be allowed to stage a demonstration. Judge Hart struck down 15 of the questions and ordered that four others be worded less constructively.

Among the questions he deleted were those that would have required that every prospective demonstrator list his record of arrests, indictments, convictions and jail terms, if any, as well as the degree to which he advocates the use of violence.

Attorneys for the American Civil Liberties Union argued that it would be almost impossible for an organization to compile such a mass of data before planning a demonstration.

Lengthy Case
Yesterday's ruling was one facet of a 2 1/2-year-old case in which the ACLU and five other groups are seeking to prevent the government from restricting the use for political purposes of the sidewalk in front of the White House and of Lafayette Park, across the street.

The five groups involved are the Quaker Action Group, Jews for Urban Justice, the Action Committee for Arab-American Relations, Women Strike for Peace, and Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam.

The government has attempted to limit the number of demonstrators to 100 on the sidewalk and 500 in Lafayette Park, an area that can accommodate at least 100 times that many.

A complicated series of legal maneuvers has temporarily prevented the government from doing this.

But in the last ruling, in February, the U.S. Court of Appeals ordered the lower U.S. district court to rule on a form that the government could ask a protest group to file 15 days before the demonstration detailing its protest plans.

The government said its intent was to insure adequate police protection.

Federal attorneys submitted the 35-question form while the ACLU countered with a substitute version limited to the time, date, place, organization, reasons and number of demonstrators expected.

Judge Hart's compromise version contained the questions suggested by the ACLU, plus others that would require the sponsoring group to list the proposed form of protest, the equipment to be used, distinguishing insignia, and the sponsors' plans for policing themselves.

Congress to Study Proposals On Opening of Foreign Mail

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—Both houses of Congress are expected to hold hearings within the next few weeks on proposed regulations that would authorize the opening of mail from overseas without the recipient's permission, as is now required.

The recent postal strike disrupted planned hearings by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. And the questions of postal pay reform are still the primary concern of that committee and its equivalent in the House.

However, Sen. Gale W. McGee, D. Wyo., who is chairman of the Senate committee, has gone on record as opposing the regulations and is considering a bill to forbid federal employees from opening first-class mail without a warrant from a federal judge.

Rep. William D. Ford, D. Mich., has asked a House subcommittee to hold hearings on the proposed regulations. Rep. Ford, who is a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, said yesterday in a telephone interview that he was totally against the regulations, which "completely destroy the integrity of the mails."

Suspected Mail
The proposed regulations would require that postal officials turn over any overseas mail suspected of containing prohibited matter to local customs officials, who would then open it.

The Post Office and Treasury Departments published the proposed regulation changes on Feb. 3, but no decision on them has been reached.

The regulations are directed at stopping the growing flow of pornography into this country, according to a Post Office Department spokesman. They would also be used to curb the arrival of other illegal items such as lottery tickets.

Rep. Ford said that he opposed such regulations because "under the guise of checking for pornography the government can read my mail."

He said that such actions would be repugnant to most people, even though the reasoning behind it might have appeal to those opposed to pornography.

Among the questions the congressman wants answered at the forthcoming hearings are: What does an inspector do if he comes across something illegal in the mails but not pornographic? What is the regulation to keep the postmaster general from enlarging the scope of items that cannot be sent through the mail?



HISTORY FOR SALE—G. C. Walters stands in front of the Texas School Book Depository, which his firm will auction. The sixth floor window (starting from the ground floor) of the seven-story building, on the corner is the one from which Oswald shot President Kennedy.

School Book Depository In Dallas Is Put Up for Sale

DALLAS, March 31 (AP)—The Texas School Book Depository, a drab, seven-story building that entered American history the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, goes on the auction block April 15.

The Warren Commission report found that it was from the sixth-floor corner window of the 62-year-old structure that Lee Harvey Oswald fired three shots from a mail-order rifle at the back of Mr. Kennedy's head as the President rode slowly by in a motorcade Nov. 22, 1963.

Six years haven't changed the appearance of the solid tan brick building, except for the addition of a black-and-white sign lettered on the glass front doors, reading: "No admittance except on official business."

O. V. Campbell, the vice-president of the depository, which is a private warehouse with no official ties to the state of Texas, said curiosity on the part of visitors and local residents prompted posting of the sign.

"For three months after the assassination we had a guard posted at the door to discourage visitors," said Mr. Campbell.

"We're trying to conduct a business here."

On any weekend, even now, dozens of persons can be observed strolling about Dealey Plaza on the sidewalk, pointing up at the sixth-floor corner window.

A man in Florida has asked for the entire window and frame, Mr. Campbell said. Others want bits of the floor and chips of the frame.

The 100-foot-square sixth floor now is vacant save for a few empty book cartons near the elevator.

In the southeast corner is the window where the Warren Commission report said Oswald lay in wait for the presidential motorcade.

The cracked white-brick window ledge is only a foot from the floor. When the venetian blinds are pulled up, and the tall, creaking window is raised, a clear panorama of the plaza below is revealed.

The building is owned by the Dallas Trust Corp. The majority stockholder, Col. D. Harold Byrd, decided to sell.

Reason for Selling
A spokesman for Col. Byrd said the colonel, who will be 70 next month, simply wants to liquidate some of his holdings.

G. C. Walters and Associates, auctioneers headquartered here, will open the sale at the North Park Inn in Dallas.

"Probably the assassination will enhance the value to some extent, but we're not trying to sell the assassination at all," said Mr. Walters.

"We are selling a building, and we're concerned with its physical plant, ground value and how it might be renovated."

Panthers Set To Face Trial On Bomb Plot

Judge Takes Motion As Promise to Behave

NEW YORK, March 31 (UPI)—Thirteen Black Panthers accused of plotting to bomb public places notified Supreme Court Justice John M. Murphy yesterday that they were "ready to stand trial," and he set April 7 for resumption of pre-trial hearings.

In granting the motion to resume, Judge Murphy informed defense attorneys that so far as he was concerned it contained an "inescapable" promise to obey the judicial law prohibiting disorderly conduct in the courtroom. He had halted the hearings Feb. 25 because of the unruly courtroom behavior of the defendants.

Gerald Lefcourt, one of the six defense attorneys who presented the defendants' oral motion to resume, protested that they had not authorized a promise to behave, but Judge Murphy ended the argument by leaving the courtroom.

Earlier yesterday, Justice John J. Leary of the Queens, N.Y., Supreme Court, handed down a 19-page opinion strongly endorsing Judge Murphy's handling of the trial, and dismissing the defendants' petition challenging Judge Murphy's right to halt the hearings.

Imprisoned in Queens
The petition, for habeas corpus, had been brought in Queens because the 11 male defendants were in prison there in lieu of bail ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The women defendants, one of whom has been released, had been held in Manhattan in lieu of \$100,000 bail.

Defense lawyers had argued that Judge Murphy had deprived the defendants of their right to a speedy trial and had violated their constitutional protection against self-incrimination by making their promise to behave a condition for resuming the hearings.

"In view of the atrocious, unprecedented conduct of the petitioners," Justice Leary wrote, "this court finds Justice Murphy's request for a promise to behave to be a reasonable and just condition for their future conduct to be very reasonable and to give the court the opportunity to proceed expeditiously for petitioners' benefit, with the trial, without necessitating some other time-consuming method."

The minerals, the government said, were sent here in two shipments, one on Feb. 17, 1967, and the other nine months later.

The indictment alleged that the Rhodesian Mining Enterprises, Ltd., and Great Dyke Chrome Mines, both of Salisbury, Rhodesia, exported the chrome.

Named as co-conspirators, but not defendants, were two representatives of the Rhodesian firms, Christian de L. Souchon and Charles A. Boff.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard A. Givens said there was no provision in law to seize the chrome when it arrived here.

Two of the methods approved today—contempt of court and gagging—were used by Federal Judge Julius G. Hoffman in the riot-conspiracy trial in Chicago that grew out of the demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention in 1968.

When Bobby G. Seale, a Black Panther leader, tried to halt the trial because his lawyer was ill, Judge Hoffman first had him shackled and gagged. Seale was still able to create enough noise to disturb the proceedings, so Judge Hoffman sentenced him to four years in prison for contempt of court.

Today's ruling did not necessarily mean that the appellate courts will approve the contempt ruling against Seale and other named defendants in the trial who were sentenced after the evidence was in. Lawyers for Seale and the others contend that contempt sentences of such length cannot be imposed without jury trials.

The case before the court today also involved a trial, in which an accused armed robber, William Allen, repeatedly disrupted a court in Chicago in 1966. He cursed, shouted, threatened to kill the judge and finally boasted that "there's not going to be any trial," even if the judge had him bound and gagged.

Banished from Court
After repeatedly warning Allen, the judge banished him from the courtroom during most of the state's case but let him return for his lawyer's presentation. He was convicted and sentenced to ten to 30 years in prison. This procedure was upheld by the Supreme Court of Illinois and later by a federal district court, that considered Allen's petition for habeas corpus.

The United States Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit reversed the decision, ruling that the 6th Amendment's guarantee that each accused "shall enjoy the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him" is an absolute right that cannot be infringed.

Justice Black, who usually tends to see such rights as absolute, reversed the 7th Circuit on the ground that "if our courts are to remain what the founders intended, the citadels of justice, their proceedings cannot be and must not be infected with the sort of scornful, abusive language and conduct paraded before the Illinois trial judge [Hoffman] in this case."

Justice William O. Douglas filed a separate statement, which was not labeled a dissent. He objected to the use of Allen's case to approve measures that are more likely to be used in political trials or trials in which unruly fringe groups seek to sabotage the court system. He said that the questions should have been left unanswered until they came before the court in an appeal from a "political" trial.

Thurmond, Wallace Back Victory March
WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—A group under the direction of fundamentalist preacher Carl McIntire and backed by Sen. Strom Thurmond, R., S.C., and former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, is planning to counter the anti-war movement with a march down Pennsylvania Avenue Saturday.

Officials of the March for Victory Committee, who said they have raised \$50,000 to pay for the parade, also said they expect at least 50,000 persons from every section of the country, "to make this the largest manifestation... ever seen in the nation's capital in behalf of victory."

Among other sponsors of the march are Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, and Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox.

Chicago-7 Defendant Springs 16 Ex-Jail Mates With \$7,000

CHICAGO, March 31 (UPI)—One of the Chicago Seven returned to Cook County Jail yesterday and bailed out 16 of his old jail mates.

Rennie Davis, one of the Seven, stood at the east entrance of the jail and shook hands with each freed prisoner as he emerged.

"These guys [the riot conspiracy trial defendants] said they would come back and get us but I didn't believe it," Sanders Nicholson, 40, said as he walked to freedom. "They did, and now I'm out. They're beautiful people."

Mr. Davis charged that Warden Winston E. Moore ordered him out of the jail's record room with a threat to plant "a foot in your pants." Mr. Moore retorted that Mr. Davis is "a damn liar."

They had meant to bail out 20 of the prisoners they had known in the prison, Mr. Davis said. But Mr. Moore drove him from the record room after he had located the names of 16.

Mr. Davis posted bonds totaling \$7,000 for the 16, paying with crisp \$100 and \$50 bills.

Charges against the 16 men ranged from drunken driving to conspiracy to commit murder. They had been in jail for periods of up to 1 1/2 months.

Mr. Davis is one of the five convicted of crossing state lines to incite a riot at the 1968 Democratic National Convention. The convictions—resulting in five-year jail sentences and \$5,000 fines each—are being appealed. Two of the Seven were acquitted.

U.S. Starts 1st Prosecution To Enforce Rhodesian Curbs

By Edward Ranzal

NEW YORK, March 31 (UPI)—The first criminal prosecution of its kind in this country, a large mineral export-import firm was indicted here today by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to violate economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

The sanctions were first imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations Security Council on Dec. 16, 1966. These were implemented in this country by presidential proclamation.

The Rhodesia regulations, according to U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr., prohibit imports of various materials, including chrome ore and chrome concentrates which left Rhodesia after the date of the UN resolution.

Named in the indictment was William H. Muller Co. Inc., New York. A spokesman for the company said it would make known its position on the charges when it pleads to the indictment on Thursday.

"I found guilty, the firm faces a fine of up to \$10,000 and civil penalties of up to \$500,000. The one-count indictment charged the company with importing \$267,782 worth of chrome concentrates ore from Rhodesia after the cutoff date.

The minerals, the government said, were sent here in two shipments, one on Feb. 17, 1967, and the other nine months later.

The indictment alleged that the Rhodesian Mining Enterprises, Ltd., and Great Dyke Chrome Mines, both of Salisbury, Rhodesia, exported the chrome.

Named as co-conspirators, but not defendants, were two representatives of the Rhodesian firms, Christian de L. Souchon and Charles A. Boff.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard A. Givens said there was no provision in law to seize the chrome when it arrived here.

Two of the methods approved today—contempt of court and gagging—were used by Federal Judge Julius G. Hoffman in the riot-conspiracy trial in Chicago that grew out of the demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention in 1968.

When Bobby G. Seale, a Black Panther leader, tried to halt the trial because his lawyer was ill, Judge Hoffman first had him shackled and gagged. Seale was still able to create enough noise to disturb the proceedings, so Judge Hoffman sentenced him to four years in prison for contempt of court.

Today's ruling did not necessarily mean that the appellate courts will approve the contempt ruling against Seale and other named defendants in the trial who were sentenced after the evidence was in. Lawyers for Seale and the others contend that contempt sentences of such length cannot be imposed without jury trials.

The case before the court today also involved a trial, in which an accused armed robber, William Allen, repeatedly disrupted a court in Chicago in 1966. He cursed, shouted, threatened to kill the judge and finally boasted that "there's not going to be any trial," even if the judge had him bound and gagged.

Banished from Court
After repeatedly warning Allen, the judge banished him from the courtroom during most of the state's case but let him return for his lawyer's presentation. He was convicted and sentenced to ten to 30 years in prison. This procedure was upheld by the Supreme Court of Illinois and later by a federal district court, that considered Allen's petition for habeas corpus.

Negro Dem Being Push To Back Judge On Carswell's Court

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A Negro federal attorney charges by Sen. Alan Cranston, Calif., yesterday that he has pressured by the Justice Department into writing a letter intended to be favorable toward Supreme Court nominee Judge G. Harrold Carswell.

Charles F. Wilson, now chief of conciliation for the Employment Opportunity Commission, told reporters that he had written to the Senate Judiciary Committee on Feb. 5, simply stating that he had been told, courteously when, as a private attorney, he had argued civil cases before Judge Carswell in federal district court in Phoenix.

Other civil rights attorneys called Judge Carswell biased, hostile toward civil rights law. Sen. Cranston set off a exchange by charging, at a conference yesterday morning, that the administration had sought the aid of Judge Carswell.

Mr. Wilson because he was "unable to pressure" in respect to job and used him in a "deliberate effort to mislead" the Senate committee. He said that the letter widely cited as showing the leading civil rights lawyer that Judge Carswell was fair.

Sen. Cranston had sought the aid of Judge Carswell because he had been named by attorneys who considered Judge Carswell biased against civil rights and lacking intellectual capacity to sit on Supreme Court.

Acting Attorney General Rick G. Kleindienst called a news conference three hours later to Sen. Cranston's charges "deliberately misleading" and "absolutely false." He said that the Department of Justice had not sought Mr. Wilson and exerted no pressure.

Assistant Attorney General Iwan H. Rehnquist, in charge of the office of legal affairs, said he had informed the hearings that they were ready for trial, but he did not get from them a promise to behave as he had demanded.

Chicago Trial
Two of the methods approved today—contempt of court and gagging—were used by Federal Judge Julius G. Hoffman in the riot-conspiracy trial in Chicago that grew out of the demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention in 1968.

When Bobby G. Seale, a Black Panther leader, tried to halt the trial because his lawyer was ill, Judge Hoffman first had him shackled and gagged. Seale was still able to create enough noise to disturb the proceedings, so Judge Hoffman sentenced him to four years in prison for contempt of court.

Today's ruling did not necessarily mean that the appellate courts will approve the contempt ruling against Seale and other named defendants in the trial who were sentenced after the evidence was in. Lawyers for Seale and the others contend that contempt sentences of such length cannot be imposed without jury trials.

The case before the court today also involved a trial, in which an accused armed robber, William Allen, repeatedly disrupted a court in Chicago in 1966. He cursed, shouted, threatened to kill the judge and finally boasted that "there's not going to be any trial," even if the judge had him bound and gagged.

Banished from Court
After repeatedly warning Allen, the judge banished him from the courtroom during most of the state's case but let him return for his lawyer's presentation. He was convicted and sentenced to ten to 30 years in prison. This procedure was upheld by the Supreme Court of Illinois and later by a federal district court, that considered Allen's petition for habeas corpus.

The United States Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit reversed the decision, ruling that the 6th Amendment's guarantee that each accused "shall enjoy the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him" is an absolute right that cannot be infringed.

Justice Black, who usually tends to see such rights as absolute, reversed the 7th Circuit on the ground that "if our courts are to remain what the founders intended, the citadels of justice, their proceedings cannot be and must not be infected with the sort of scornful, abusive language and conduct paraded before the Illinois trial judge [Hoffman] in this case."

Justice William O. Douglas filed a separate statement, which was not labeled a dissent. He objected to the use of Allen's case to approve measures that are more likely to be used in political trials or trials in which unruly fringe groups seek to sabotage the court system. He said that the questions should have been left unanswered until they came before the court in an appeal from a "political" trial.

Thurmond, Wallace Back Victory March
WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—A group under the direction of fundamentalist preacher Carl McIntire and backed by Sen. Strom Thurmond, R., S.C., and former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, is planning to counter the anti-war movement with a march down Pennsylvania Avenue Saturday.

Officials of the March for Victory Committee, who said they have raised \$50,000 to pay for the parade, also said they expect at least 50,000 persons from every section of the country, "to make this the largest manifestation... ever seen in the nation's capital in behalf of victory."

Among other sponsors of the march are Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, and Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox.

Congressman Jailed After Auto Collision
MIAMI, Fla., March 31 (AP)—James G. Fulton, R., Pa., was jailed here yesterday on three charges after the car he was driving struck another from the rear. He was released after he posted a \$2 bond.

He was charged with failure to have his vehicle under control, causing an accident and driving under the influence of an intoxicating beverage, a Dade County deputy sheriff said.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM
the
DIAMOND
for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality diamonds. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, or for yourself. Write for free brochure or visit:
INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond house
51, hoveniersstraat
antwerp-belgium
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

CHUNN Est. 1925
Perfumes
Paris
Cologne
Essence
Deodorant
Toilet
Shampoo
Soap
Cosmetics
Nails
Hair
Skincare
Beauty
Products
Wholesale
Retail
All
Over
The
World

Manslaughter in the Army

The case of the young Army lieutenant convicted by a military court of the premeditated murder of a Vietnamese civilian, only to have the court reduce its verdict when informed of the mandatory penalty (life imprisonment), may be regarded as one of the vagaries of military justice. A defense lawyer called the move to reconsider—which resulted in a conviction for involuntary manslaughter and a sentence of six months in jail plus a \$1,500 fine—a "Freudian slip" that indicates that the Army was on trial here and not the lieutenant.

In a sense, counsel was right: An organization carefully trained how to kill, but less well instructed (according to evidence introduced at the trial) in the rights of prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention, has a collective responsibility for killings that do not fall into the prescribed patterns of combat. And so, of course, does the nation which sends that army into war. Neither responsibility can be discharged by the sentencing of an individual member of the organization to six months in prison, to life—or to a firing squad.

Nevertheless, there are regulations about conduct toward prisoners and civilians, and Army officers are required to know them, and to abide by them. The argument that the Army emphasizes on "body count" as a measure of battle efficiency justifies, or condones, murder is reminiscent (although on a much graver level) of the argument

that school emphasis on marks justifies cheating.

Critics of the military court have alleged that it was trying, by convicting the lieutenant, to shift the responsibility from the Army while at the same time setting up a "racial" standard of guilt, in that the victim was a Vietnamese whose killing involved a lesser penalty than would have been visited on the perpetrator of a similar act against an American. This criticism cannot be dismissed complacently, but it is not necessarily valid.

There can be no complacency because of the nature of the war in Vietnam and because of the necessary examination by the American people of what war is, and what it does to those who wage it. But neither can there be an easy assumption that the court was racist and wholly devoted to protecting the reputation of the Army. Rather, it would seem that its members were trying to pick their way—clumsily, no doubt, but not wholly unsuccessfully—through a moral thicket of considerable complexity. That they have left much for the nation as a whole to ponder is not the court's fault. It is, rather, a continuing challenge, not only to the United States, but to every country and movement that uses force to achieve its ends. And at least the United States is, however slowly, facing up to that challenge. Can the same be said of the other side?

MIRV Double Talk

The administration's various versions of its intentions in regard to MIRV multiple warhead missiles call for the kind of intensive scrutiny that only congressional investigation can provide. The country has a right to know whether the Nixon administration really wants to halt the nuclear missile race with the Soviet Union at the present "parity" level, as has so often been maintained.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has underlined this issue by unanimously approving a "sense of the Senate" resolution calling on the President to propose immediate suspension by the United States and the Soviet Union "of the further deployment of all offensive and defensive nuclear strategic weapons systems." This resolution aims at obtaining a quick interim halt in the missile race for a year or two to give Soviet and American negotiators a better chance to achieve a permanent agreement.

President Nixon's comments on the resolution could not have been more ambiguous. He said, correctly, that the resolution proposes a freeze on offensive and defensive missiles, then described it both as "our goal" and as "irrelevant." But arms control director Gerard Smith and Secretary of State Rogers have indicated administration opposition to the new Senate resolution.

Senate action was spurred when Air Force Secretary Robert Seamans Jr.—in a prepared statement in Congress—revealed that deployment of MIRV-tipped Minuteman-3 missiles would begin in June, months earlier than originally indicated. High administration officials then explained that Mr. Seamans "slipped" that there had been no intention to announce that deployment would take place within two months of resumption in Vienna of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union. The implication was that the intention had been to go ahead with the deployment program in the midst of the SALT talks without informing the country, the Congress

or the Russians in advance. The administration's claim has been that Moscow was not interested in discussing a MIRV ban.

As far back as last October, highly placed Russians sent word to the administration that there would be substantial support for a MIRV halt within the Soviet government. A similar message later was communicated to U.S. negotiators at the SALT talks in Helsinki, but it was indicated that resistance among the Soviet military made it vital for the United States to take the lead in proposing the ban. More recently, Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin and a series of articles in the Soviet official press have openly signaled Moscow's interest in halting MIRV as well as ABM deployment.

The Pentagon now has stated that "everything is negotiable in SALT" and Secretary of State Rogers has said that it is not "too late" to work out a ban on the testing and deployment of MIRV in Vienna to head off the June deployment of Minuteman-3. Yet all the indications are that the administration does not intend to propose such a moratorium and has prepared a demand for on-site inspection should any such proposal be advanced by Moscow. That is a sure formula for blocking agreement, not achieving it.

The latest bit of Pentagon double-talk on MIRV was spokesman Jerry Friedheim's statement that American MIRV missiles "do not have the capability to attack hardened silos in the Soviet Union and we do not plan to acquire that capability." But there is little doubt that the Pentagon is working to develop that capability.

The time clearly has come for a full-scale congressional inquiry into the administration's intentions. Arguments that security considerations and impending diplomatic negotiations in Vienna make secrecy essential can no longer be accepted. Achieving an agreement that bans the missile race is more likely if the veil of secrecy is lifted than if it is maintained.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S.-EEC Trade

"We are on the brink of a trade war between the United States and Europe," Mr. Arthur Watson, named to succeed Sargent Shriver as ambassador to Paris, said in Washington last week. Since the beginning a whole set of charges. These are related not only to the ill-starred TVA (added-value tax), accused of being a "border tax," but also to commercial arrangements of the year, the Americans have presented merits with Spain, Israel, etc., and, of course, the Common Market farm policy.

Brussels has responded to each of these points. TVA applies indiscriminately to both locally manufactured and imported

products and is thus not a discriminatory tax; the "preferential" trade agreements have been and will be submitted to GATT; the EEC is still by far the most important market for U.S. farm exports and, if they have declined from 1967 to 1969, the phenomenon is not limited to the EEC.

Nor should it be forgotten that when the results of the Kennedy Round have their full impact, the average of Common Market tariffs on industrial products will be lower than the American average and that trade between the United States and the community now amounts to some \$13 billion a year, that is to say, three times more than in the Common Market's first year.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

PARIS—Some very bad advice has been given to American farmers by theorists who contend that, in view of the low price of wheat and other cereals, they should restrict production. In doing that they would be spitting themselves and would do nobody any good. A restriction of production in one direction leads to economizing and restriction in other directions. The idea that there can be too much wheat when people are starving is as absurd as the idea that there is an over-production of shoes when people are going barefoot.

Fifty Years Ago

LOS ANGELES—Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, two of the most famous film stars in the world, were secretly married here late on Sunday night. The ceremony was performed by only Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the bride's mother, and Mr. Robert Fairbanks, the groom's brother, as witnesses. The marriage was no surprise to the film colony in spite of Mary's emphatic denial when it was reported that they were to be married. The famous couple will leave next month on a three-month European honeymoon, and return home in September.



'\$2,000 a Day in Fines and Six Months in Jail?'—But That's Ruinous!

The Case for a Pause in Withdrawals

By Joseph Alsop

BIEN HOA, South Vietnam.—"A pause" in American troop withdrawals from III Corps has already been made without any real loss of momentum. Because all three factors are still operating, further U.S. troop withdrawals from III Corps can already be envisioned.

But even in III Corps, President Nixon will be pushing his luck too far if he is overhasty. And it is very clear indeed that the President will be taking an appalling risk if he makes substantial troop withdrawals from the coastal provinces of upper II Corps and lower I Corps.

The process of "cutting the problem down to size" has got to go a lot further in that difficult area.

VC Structure

Cutting the problem down to size means two different things. In summary, it means, first of all, progressively eradicating the native Viet Cong structure, which is the Viet Cong's unique and indispensable asset in every province of South Vietnam.

This eradication has advanced enormously in III Corps in the last six months. The other task, meanwhile, is just beginning here. The immense expansion of the territorial forces—the Regional Force companies and Popular Force platoons—has already crowded and eroded the Viet Cong in a way that tightens their leaders' grip. This is fully documented.

Yet the territorial forces have

still to be sharpened to the point where they can take over more of the burden of province defense, without continuing support from larger U.S. or South Vietnamese Army units. This sharpening of the territorial forces is the second task on which Gen. Abrams has told his commanders that "success in 1970" will depend.

Meanwhile, President Nixon will be asking for trouble by refusing to heed Gen. Abrams, primarily because eradication of the native Viet Cong structure is not nearly far enough advanced in the difficult upper II Corps-lower I Corps area. Vietnamization, in fact, has now reached three different stages in the three most important regions of South Vietnam.

It is moving forward steadily but it is only halfway down the road in the difficult area above-mentioned. It is two-thirds of the way down the road here in III Corps. And in IV Corps, all American ground forces have been pulled out, but nothing material has been achieved by Hanoi's hasty insertion of North Vietnamese big units. In IV Corps, therefore, the road's end is in sight.

In practical domestic-political terms, President Nixon must therefore choose between two risks. The first is the risk of a pause, or at least a marked deceleration of his troop withdrawals. The second is the risk of a local disaster, particularly in the difficult area already described.

The second risk is far greater because of the great numbers of people who will surely portray any local disaster as final proof of Vietnamization's failure. These people will be harder to answer than the critics of a mere pause. And this is why the President will be wise to heed Gen. Abrams.

Europe Is as Russia Does

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS.—United States policy favors supranationalism among its friends and nationalism among its enemies and in this respect its diplomacy bears broad resemblance to that of the Soviet Union. By one means or another, since World War II, we have tried to sponsor regional groups in Western Europe and Latin America. However, this has been patently a coin with two sides.

In areas under relatively hostile sway, such as the Soviet Union and its satellite bloc, the Warsaw Pact, we are enthusiastically pro-nationalism. The reason for this seeming paradox is evident. We know that at least in theory international blocs are economically and politically stronger and we want our friends to be strong.

Conversely, we also know that when nationalism is stimulated in Eastern Europe it not only revives latent hostility between the Russians and their allies but also between the Russians and some of their co-citizens such as Ukrainians, Latvians or Tajiks, to name but three.

Loosening the Cement

It is obvious, therefore, that we try in our own interest to loosen the cement of Comecon, the Soviet economic bloc, by both propaganda and trade. The danger comes when centrifugal forces in the East become too strong for Moscow to tolerate, producing crackdowns like Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The Russians are not faced with a converse Western situation but they will do everything within their power to loosen the Common Market's ties, to weaken NATO and to encourage nationalism such as that of France, which produces no risk to themselves. Likewise they fan anti-U.S. nationalism in Latin America and anti-Chinese nationalism in Sikkim or Southeast Asia.

Unfortunately, although a Common Market leading toward political unity is in the interest of both Western Europe and the United States—as confirmed by Moscow's opposition—momentum seems to be seeping out of this

project. The mere fact that the present community of six remains primarily economic and hasn't advanced politically, begins to diminish American enthusiasm. The prospect for the United States of increasing commercial competition with a rival tariff bloc that provides no helpful political counterpart, loses appeal. Moreover, it is harder to foresee a solid future for the dream of political unity first nurtured in the immediate postwar years.

Need for Cooperation

There is a crying need for total cooperation among the lands of Western Europe, including Britain, Belgium, for example, requires a developing community not only for its burgeoning business but also to bury within a large body the festering language dispute between Flemings and Walloons. Ireland (which would join if Britain does) likewise sees "Europe" as the sole means of composing the sterile dispute between Dublin-run South and London-run North.

But the original logic which foresaw a West European unity allied to North America is faltering. Many Europeans think less nowadays of the need to protect themselves against Communist spies or ideology and more of the hope that the entire continent can draw closer together.

Feelings in this direction have long been extended by Paris and are being equalled, if not exceeded, by Bonn. The valid goal is a reunited Europe built around a military core, replacing the kind of purely Western goal that took shape in the 1950s.

Unfortunately, this is unrealistic if attractive. Moscow has no intention of releasing the states under its suzerainty to such a grouping and this is as true today as it was two or 14 years ago in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Soviet policy in Eastern Europe admits tentative reform but remains essentially "to have and to hold."

Therefore, the best that can be hoped for West-East European relationships is an easing, a broadening of contact, an expansion of friendship, a reduction in tensions and an ultimate cut in military costs. But the Western half would be insane to abandon the vision of its own unity, bound to the United States, in exchange for a chimerical fantasy.

The lands of East Europe understandably see a wider arrangement as their single chance to loosen their bonds to the Soviet Union forged through party relations, the Warsaw Pact and the Comecon. But the loosening can only come when Moscow willingly relinquishes its grip. Little in the history of recent centuries inspires hope for such a fundamental change.

An Educator's Viewpoint

The Moynihan Memo

By Beresford Hayward

PARIS—Daniel P. Moynihan's now very public memorandum for the President (Jan. 17, 1970) deserves a more serious response to its substance.

The news commentary and editorializing has, for the most part, consisted of political exploitation of one phrase, "design neglect," and mostly out of context. It deserves more, and the approach here will be to discuss only one knotty issue in the light of this memo—the issue of educational policy.

It seems unlikely that we can come to grips with educational policy in the United States without dealing with the problem of the black population in an effective manner. The Moynihan memo also seems to reflect this as his conviction.

quality and low effectiveness of their schooling remains a grave problem.

Secondly, as almost everyone has come to realize, the great weight of their actual education and development is visited upon the young outside of schools, and for the blacks the "poverty culture" and the half-life of paramilitary alienation as the familiar agenda of government must be to really begin to change this curriculum both inside and outside of the schools. The size and the duration of this job is evident. Obviously, then, one must share Moynihan's profound dissatisfaction with the progress so far.

'Silent' Blacks

It must occur to us—as it has to Moynihan—that the people who really want to see this change, who have the intimate knowledge to develop its requirements and who would have the creative energy needed, are the blacks themselves.

Moynihan asks the President to lead the black, as well as the white, "silent" majority, which is an appeal to bring about a much broader participation by the black community. But it must be added that this should not mean that one should stop listening carefully to all the black people who speak up, for even the noisiest ones represent a true though strident effort to participate in a meaningful change.

A reasonable reading of Moynihan's contribution is that he would like to show that a vigorous policy response to the needs of the black community is a scientific investigation will be good politics. It is a contribution to the political will in government.

But in the spirit of the realism and pragmatism he embraces, he shows an awareness that the leadership of government is in the hands of the white majority—and of a privileged social class of that majority. This is where political will and decisions for such programs must be developed.

The reason that black stunts can flourish in this country today when the black wealth of the country for half a century has made this an absurd anachronism, is directly connected with the lack of intimate social contact and empathy of this white social and political leadership with black people.

The black cultural revolution grows out of this isolation but is also a major event in the development of American education. Taking it as the most promising contribution to the whole of American culture in the 20th century, it should be the subject of a major educational policy program.

Mr. Hayward heads the Country Programs for Educational Policy Planning of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Letters

Mail Privacy

Your readers may be interested to know what they can expect now that the U.S. Customs has accorded itself the privilege of opening mail from abroad to search, supposedly, for "pornography."

In late October, I sent my translation of a rather technical philosophical article with the truly pornographic title "Symbolism and Structural Explanation" to a professor at Dartmouth. The envelope was sturdy, sealed, taped, clearly marked "Letter," and sent first-class airmail at a cost of about 15¢. Three and a half months later he received a "badly torn" envelope with a mimeographed letter from customs regretting the damage and asking that I send a copy under exactly the same postal conditions, was not so fortunate, for his has never arrived.

One hopes that the customs official has put the MS in a drawer, planning to improve his mind as soon as he gets a minute. Meanwhile, this seems a clear-cut example of the continuing erosion of civil liberties Americans could once take for granted.

SUSAN GEORGE.

Paris.

Eden Sans Eve?

Mr. Thomas Devine's ill-tempered and emotionally overwrought letter (March 25) affords some amusement as a piece of obscenity ranting, but it also invokes compassion for a man who can indulge in such a plethora of unbridled fury and resentful bitterness against fully half of the human race. Perhaps the "better half," Mr. Devine?

At any rate, I find it historically myopic to dub the Fall of Constantinople, the Reformation, the French Revolution, the invention of the automobile and the emergence of Freud as unqualified "disasters." Actually, all these events were great releases of energy contributing in many ways to human discovery and self-knowledge. Progress is never an unqualified blessing, but neither history nor human beings.

I would also hazard the guess that the first three of these "disasters" might never have occurred, and were certainly promoted by the arteriosclerotic mentality of the Byzantines, the Bourbons and the misguided arrogance of the papacy; all possessed of much the same points of view which Mr.

Devine defends so hotly. An attitude such as his is generally responsible for the reaction of these "wildly exaggerated human beings" (as H. G. Wells described the Suffragettes) who finally will no longer tolerate a dominant minority's overbearing assumptions of infallibility.

We are human beings first, Mr. Devine; men and women second. I do not expect that you will find many human beings of either sex willing to join you in your admiration of Kaiser Wilhelm or the contemptuous homilies of the 17th-century hornblows.

I believe that beyond the disasters and distress (mostly man-made) with which this world is plagued, some evolution is discernible. Perhaps women can contribute toward this evolution greatly. Namely by rejecting that maddeningly headed institution of superstition, hypocrisy and bondage, the KIRCH; refusing to indiscriminately breed more KINDER in a world already bursting at the seams; and expending less precious time and energy in the KUCHE feeding the already hypertrophied male ego.

So, why don't YOU pull off YOUR pants, Mr. Devine? If you

dear. And return naked and unashamed to the Garden of Eden? An Eden sans Eve, naturally, where you will never be offered the Fruit of Knowledge.

SHEILA B. TAYLOR

Gstaad.

On the Defensive

Throughout its history, America has been active in the defense of free countries everywhere. As an American living in Sweden, one who faces every day questions about Judge Carswell, Laos, interdepartmental agreements to ignore the Constitution of the United States and permit the snooping into private mail, Mr. Nixon's mealy-mouthed over noninterference integration, and strikes by postal employees, let me say that it's getting harder every day to defend America.

Just how long will the "silent majority" allow its blank minds to follow its mute voices? The Constitution apparently now is no more than an interesting historical document, something to be studied but not lived by.

CHAD MARTIN.

Göteborg, Sweden.

Published with the New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman

John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen

Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher

Robert T. MacDonald

Editor

Murray M. Weiss

General Manager

André Ring

George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Roy Yezzer, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International
Herald Tribune at 21 Ave. de l'Opéra,
Paris-8. Cable: 2222-20. Telex: 23-990.
Herald, Paris. Cable: Herald, Paris.

©1970 International Herald
Tribune. All rights reserved.
Le Directeur de la Publication:
Walter M. Dwyer.

Subscription	3 mos	6 mos	12 mos
Algeria (air).....	75.00	125.00	225.00
Austria (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Belgium (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Cyprus (air).....	75.00	125.00	225.00
Denmark (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
France (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Germany (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Greece (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Great Brit. (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
India (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Iran (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Ireland (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Italy (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Japan (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Lebanon (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Libya (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00

Subscription	3 mos	6 mos	12 mos
Luxembourg (air).....	75.00	125.00	225.00
Morocco (air).....	75.00	125.00	225.00
Netherlands (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Norway (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Pakistan (air).....	75.00	125.00	225.00
Peru (air).....	75.00	125.00	225.00
South Africa (air).....	75.00	125.00	225.00
Spain (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Sweden (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Switzerland (air).....	45.00	85.00	155.00
Thailand (air).....	75.00	125.00	225.00
Tunisia (air).....	75.00	125.00	225.00
U.S.A. (air).....	25.00	45.00	85.00
U.S.A. (air).....	25.00	45.00	85.00
U.S.A. (air).....	25.00	45.00	85.00

New subscribers are entitled to an introductory discount of 25% on the above prices for periods not longer than 3 months.

Soviet Army Paper Accuses Peking of Hostile Border Acts

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, March 31 (AP).—The Soviet Army newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* criticized China today for "openly provocative military undertakings" on the borders of the Soviet Union and Mongolia. The article seemed more beligerent than most recent press attacks on Red China to many observers, but most of them considered this normal for a military publication.

The author, Col. I. Makarov, appeared to make his warnings louder than his reiteration of denials that the Soviet Union wished to threaten anyone.

"The runaway anti-Soviet propaganda and the measures taken by the Chinese leadership to prepare for war cannot but evoke the legitimate indignation of the Soviet people," he said.

"Soviet soldiers firmly hold in

Protect Borders

Indeed, he said, the Soviet Union set her soldiers only one "noble task" — to guarantee the inviolability of their borders from encroachments by any aggressor.

But another passage said Peking had "departed from the principles of proletarian internationalism," which evoked the Kremlin's justification for the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Along this line, the article added that Peking's "adventurist and chauvinist policy... inflicts grave damage on the unity of the socialist camp, on efforts to end imperialism... and creates a real threat to the Chinese people itself."

Observers found significant Col. Makarov's emphasis on Mongolia as a target for Chinese "militaristic belligerence." Mongolia, sandwiched between the two Communist giants, is firmly aligned with Moscow.

Col. Makarov noted that the Chinese press described frontiers with both countries as "forward borders of struggle" and "front zones."

New Charges Made

He repeated earlier Soviet charges that the Chinese are building airfields, observation points and roads in the border areas and added some fresh accusations:

• The Chinese are rebuilding old Japanese fortification lines and constructing new ones.

• They are sending "militarized formations consisting of demobilized soldiers" into border areas under the guise of reclaiming virgin and fallow lands.

• They are also carrying out mass removals of "suspects" who have been in contact with people on the Soviet side of the frontier.

This means driving out national minorities and giving their farm lands to Red Guards.

Both the Soviet Union and China are known to be fearful about the loyalties and activities of minorities living astride the border.

In repeating charges of Western collusion with Peking, Col. Makarov offered a new example: foreign press reports that "Chinese purchases of strategic raw materials in Britain alone increased between 200 and 300 percent from 1968 to 1969."

Greece Trying 5 Newspapermen For Cyprus Story

ATHENS, March 31 (NYT).—Yannis Kapsis, editor of the Athens newspaper *Ekloghi*, its three publishers and managing editor appeared before a military tribunal today on charges that an interview they published on the situation in Cyprus had caused "anxiety" to the average Greek and constituted "anti-national propaganda."

Ioannis Zizdis, the former cabinet minister who gave the interview, was charged with "moral instigation." He suggested that Greece restore "democratic order" and establish a government of national unity to deal with the Cyprus crisis.

In another trial, the court-martial of the 34 defendants charged with sedition went into its fifth day today as the prosecution offered testimony.

Defense lawyers asked the court-martial about rumors that a witness had been arrested as he left the court. The five-officer bench replied that neither the court nor the crown prosecutor had ordered his arrest.

Observers Quit Athens

ATHENS, March 31 (UPI).—Eight foreign observers at the biggest sedition trial since the military coup 35 months ago in Greece left the country today, barred from the trial because the government considered their presence insulting to Greek sovereignty.

Observers at the trial included: American, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Soviet, Swiss, and Yugoslav.

The commission's chairman, William B. Lockhart, dean of the University of Minnesota Law School, said the group was "simply making the study on pornography Congress asked us to make."

"Our experiments, including the one Father Hill mentioned, are conducted by experts in various fields," he said. "Further than that, I will not comment at this time."

Father Hill said the commission has a budget of \$1.5 million. In addition to requesting an investigation, Father Hill said he would push for the drafting of a minority report to reflect the views of commission members favoring stronger action to curb pornography.

He charged that they were "used like animals in a laboratory."

Not Consulted

Father Hill, one of three clergymen on the 18-member commission, said he and the other clerics had not been consulted prior to the experiment and learned of it for the first time last week at a closed meeting of the commission.



FATAL ACCIDENT—This mass of crumpled cars is the result of an accident in which no one died, but which may be dangerous for New York City. A number of New Yorkers have turned this area under the East River Drive into a convenient auto dump, by driving there, abandoning their automobiles and taking the bus home.

British Magazine Says Mace Used on N.J. Mental Patients

LONDON, March 31 (AP).—The magazine *World Medicine* said today that the use of the gas would be published in the *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey* this month and that it would "appall everyone who hoped that psychiatry had moved out of the dark ages."

The magazine said the report dealt with the maximum security wing of the Trenton hospital, which houses mentally ill prisoners awaiting trial and other unmanageable patients.

Forty-four of them, including seven women, were sprayed with Mace, which causes violent coughing and irritates the eyes.

Medical Director Quoted

The magazine quoted Dr. Martin H. Weinberg, the hospital's medical director, as saying: "Before, when a violent patient had to be subdued, it took up to six men to do the job. People were torn up."

"If you were an attendant, would you tackle a man threatening to bash in the skull of anyone who tries to give him medicine?"

World Medicine said that Mace was used only when the patient showed signs of "grossly disturbed behavior with the immediate probability of harming himself and others."

The magazine quoted Dr. Michael Rotov, the hospital's deputy clinical director, as saying that "once hit by the agent, the patient stops abruptly, holds his eyes and tries not to breathe."

Afterwards, the patient's eyes and mucous membranes are washed with water, Dr. Rotov said.

"I would go so far as to infer that when they regain their equilibrium, they come to realize that they prefer this to the physical encounter with chairs flying and all," Dr. Rotov said.

There was no indication what action would be taken against the inspector, but the Foreign Ministry broke an earlier silence on the kidnapping by replying to a Russian protest note delivered to Argentina's Moscow embassy.

A ministry statement said that security of Soviet officials had been overlooked, but promised the Soviet Union that security measures would be stepped up.

Some observers said the attempt may have been a rightist reprisal for left-wing kidnappings of diplomats in Latin America to be exchanged for imprisoned guerrillas.

Police here have refused comment on the case, calling it "top secret."

Policeman Named as Kidnapper

Argentina Denies State Was Involved

BUENOS AIRES, March 31 (Reuters).—Argentina's Interior Ministry has admitted that a police inspector was involved in Sunday night's attempt to kidnap a Soviet diplomat here.

A communiqué by Interior Minister Francisco Imaz last night named Inspector Carlos Benigno Balbuena as one of the kidnappers of the diplomat, Yuri Pivovarov, 40.

But the communiqué dismissed rumors that the incident was police-planned, pointing to police C. Vicente Maciel's quick action in opening fire at the kidnappers' car, causing it to crash.

Newspapers here had earlier accused political police of involvement in the attempted kidnapping, saying that a hospital nurse had recognized an injured man as a member of the political squad.

Two other men, Guillermo John-Jansen and Luis Alberto Germinal Barrel, were named as kidnappers by the communiqué, but it did not say if they were police.

Probe Ordered

[Mr. Imaz said Balbuena, who served at a federal police precinct here, was known for his "ideas of the extreme right," the Associated Press reported. He added that President Juan Carlos Onganía had ordered a thorough investigation of the incident.]

There was no indication what action would be taken against the inspector, but the Foreign Ministry broke an earlier silence on the kidnapping by replying to a Russian protest note delivered to Argentina's Moscow embassy.

A ministry statement said that security of Soviet officials had been overlooked, but promised the Soviet Union that security measures would be stepped up.

Some observers said the attempt may have been a rightist reprisal for left-wing kidnappings of diplomats in Latin America to be exchanged for imprisoned guerrillas.

Police here have refused comment on the case, calling it "top secret."

Bruening, Weimar Chancellor, Is Dead

NORWICH, Vt., March 31 (AP).—Dr. Heinrich Bruening, 84, Adolf Hitler's predecessor as chancellor of Germany, died yesterday at his home here.

One of the few who dared to stand up to Hitler during his rise to power, he was chancellor during the last years of the Weimar Republic, from March 29, 1930, to May 30, 1932, when his forced resignation brought an end to German democracy. Hitler was named chancellor eight months later.

Dr. Bruening came to the United States in 1934. Three years later he was named Littauer professor of public administration at Harvard, a position he held until his retirement in 1950.

During World War I Dr. Bruening served with machine-gun company on the western front, where he was wounded several times.

On his return home he joined the Catholic Center party, and in 1924 won a seat in the Reichstag, the national assembly. He was named chancellor in 1930 by Paul von Hindenburg, the German president.

"National self-confidence and trust in the innate power of our own people as well as realization that Germany's comeback can be accomplished by peaceful cooperation of all peoples" was the foundation of his political program when, at 45, he became one of the youngest European heads of state.

The Nazis labeled him "the bungen chancellor" after he levied heavy taxes on the country, but it was his efforts to break up the estates of the Junkers of East Prussia, backbone of the officer corps, and distribute their land to the small farmers that brought his government to an end.

After leaving office in 1932, Dr. Bruening retired to a Catholic institution. He fled the country in 1934 when he learned the Nazis had marked him for death.

He spent the ensuing war years in exile in Cambridge, Mass., teaching at Harvard, but returned to Germany in 1948 to visit his sister.

He returned once again, in 1951, a visit which started rumors that he might challenge Konrad Adenauer for leadership of the ruling Christian Democratic Union.

Dr. Bruening spent his last years here. He never married.

Carolina Starton

RIMINI, Italy, March 31 (AP).—A caravan of gypsies camped on the Adriatic seashore went into mourning today for their matriarch, Carolina Starton, who had claimed to be 125 years old.

Mrs. Starton, an Austrian who last night in the camp, she is survived by her husband Jan, 83, two sons and a number of daughters. She told friends that she had "many" daughters but never bothered to keep track of them.

Bryant Baker

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT).—Bryant Baker, 88, a sculptor executed busts of five U.S. presidents died here Sunday.

Several of his works are on display in Washington, including of President William Howard Taft, Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, and Charles Evans Hughes, main hallway of the Supreme Court, and Sen. William E. Borah in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Dr. Bruening came to the United States in 1934. Three years later he was named Littauer professor of public administration at Harvard, a position he held until his retirement in 1950.

During World War I Dr. Bruening served with machine-gun company on the western front, where he was wounded several times.

On his return home he joined the Catholic Center party, and in 1924 won a seat in the Reichstag, the national assembly. He was named chancellor in 1930 by Paul von Hindenburg, the German president.

"National self-confidence and trust in the innate power of our own people as well as realization that Germany's comeback can be accomplished by peaceful cooperation of all peoples" was the foundation of his political program when, at 45, he became one of the youngest European heads of state.

The Nazis labeled him "the bungen chancellor" after he levied heavy taxes on the country, but it was his efforts to break up the estates of the Junkers of East Prussia, backbone of the officer corps, and distribute their land to the small farmers that brought his government to an end.

After leaving office in 1932, Dr. Bruening retired to a Catholic institution. He fled the country in 1934 when he learned the Nazis had marked him for death.

He spent the ensuing war years in exile in Cambridge, Mass., teaching at Harvard, but returned to Germany in 1948 to visit his sister.

He returned once again, in 1951, a visit which started rumors that he might challenge Konrad Adenauer for leadership of the ruling Christian Democratic Union.

Dr. Bruening spent his last years here. He never married.

Carolina Starton

RIMINI, Italy, March 31 (AP).—A caravan of gypsies camped on the Adriatic seashore went into mourning today for their matriarch, Carolina Starton, who had claimed to be 125 years old.

Mrs. Starton, an Austrian who last night in the camp, she is survived by her husband Jan, 83, two sons and a number of daughters. She told friends that she had "many" daughters but never bothered to keep track of them.

Bryant Baker

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT).—Bryant Baker, 88, a sculptor executed busts of five U.S. presidents died here Sunday.

Several of his works are on display in Washington, including of President William Howard Taft, Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, and Charles Evans Hughes, main hallway of the Supreme Court, and Sen. William E. Borah in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Dr. Bruening came to the United States in 1934. Three years later he was named Littauer professor of public administration at Harvard, a position he held until his retirement in 1950.



Heinrich Bruening

in exile in Cambridge, Mass., teaching at Harvard, but returned to Germany in 1948 to visit his sister.

He returned once again, in 1951, a visit which started rumors that he might challenge Konrad Adenauer for leadership of the ruling Christian Democratic Union.

Dr. Bruening spent his last years here. He never married.

Carolina Starton

RIMINI, Italy, March 31 (AP).—A caravan of gypsies camped on the Adriatic seashore went into mourning today for their matriarch, Carolina Starton, who had claimed to be 125 years old.

Mrs. Starton, an Austrian who last night in the camp, she is survived by her husband Jan, 83, two sons and a number of daughters. She told friends that she had "many" daughters but never bothered to keep track of them.

Bryant Baker

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT).—Bryant Baker, 88, a sculptor executed busts of five U.S. presidents died here Sunday.

Several of his works are on display in Washington, including of President William Howard Taft, Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, and Charles Evans Hughes, main hallway of the Supreme Court, and Sen. William E. Borah in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Dr. Bruening came to the United States in 1934. Three years later he was named Littauer professor of public administration at Harvard, a position he held until his retirement in 1950.

During World War I Dr. Bruening served with machine-gun company on the western front, where he was wounded several times.

On his return home he joined the Catholic Center party, and in 1924 won a seat in the Reichstag, the national assembly. He was named chancellor in 1930 by Paul von Hindenburg, the German president.

"National self-confidence and trust in the innate power of our own people as well as realization that Germany's comeback can be accomplished by peaceful cooperation of all peoples" was the foundation of his political program when, at 45, he became one of the youngest European heads of state.

The Nazis labeled him "the bungen chancellor" after he levied heavy taxes on the country, but it was his efforts to break up the estates of the Junkers of East Prussia, backbone of the officer corps, and distribute their land to the small farmers that brought his government to an end.

After leaving office in 1932, Dr. Bruening retired to a Catholic institution. He fled the country in 1934 when he learned the Nazis had marked him for death.

He spent the ensuing war years in exile in Cambridge, Mass., teaching at Harvard, but returned to Germany in 1948 to visit his sister.

He returned once again, in 1951, a visit which started rumors that he might challenge Konrad Adenauer for leadership of the ruling Christian Democratic Union.

Dr. Bruening spent his last years here. He never married.

Carolina Starton

RIMINI, Italy, March 31 (AP).—A caravan of gypsies camped on the Adriatic seashore went into mourning today for their matriarch, Carolina Starton, who had claimed to be 125 years old.

Mrs. Starton, an Austrian who last night in the camp, she is survived by her husband Jan, 83, two sons and a number of daughters. She told friends that she had "many" daughters but never bothered to keep track of them.

Bryant Baker

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT).—Bryant Baker, 88, a sculptor executed busts of five U.S. presidents died here Sunday.

Several of his works are on display in Washington, including of President William Howard Taft, Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, and Charles Evans Hughes, main hallway of the Supreme Court, and Sen. William E. Borah in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Dr. Bruening came to the United States in 1934. Three years later he was named Littauer professor of public administration at Harvard, a position he held until his retirement in 1950.

During World War I Dr. Bruening served with machine-gun company on the western front, where he was wounded several times.

On his return home he joined the Catholic Center party, and in 1924 won a seat in the Reichstag, the national assembly. He was named chancellor in 1930 by Paul von Hindenburg, the German president.

"National self-confidence and trust in the innate power of our own people as well as realization that Germany's comeback can be accomplished by peaceful cooperation of all peoples" was the foundation of his political program when, at 45, he became one of the youngest European heads of state.

The Nazis labeled him "the bungen chancellor" after he levied heavy taxes on the country, but it was his efforts to break up the estates of the Junkers of East Prussia, backbone of the officer corps, and distribute their land to the small farmers that brought his government to an end.

Maryland Legislature Passes Abortion Bill

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 31 (UPI).—The Maryland House of Delegates today passed and sent to Gov. Marvin Mandel a bill that would give the state the most liberal abortion law in the nation.

The bill, passed earlier by the Senate, abolishes all restrictions on abortions.

The bill would leave abortions a matter solely between the pregnant woman and her doctor. The only requirement would be that the operation be performed by a licensed doctor in a hospital.

There would be no residency requirement.

After hours of debate last night the lawmakers voted 73 to 7 in favor of the measure or three short of the majority of 76 required for passage.

The defeat probably doomed further attempt this year to repeal the state's 87-year-old abortion law, which permits abortion only if the mother's life is endangered.

The defeated measure would permit a licensed physician to abort a fetus within six months of conception. Abortions after six months would have been allowed only if the woman's life were endangered.

After hours of debate last night the lawmakers voted 73 to 7 in favor of the measure or three short of the majority of 76 required for passage.

The defeat probably doomed further attempt this year to repeal the state's 87-year-old abortion law, which permits abortion only if the mother's life is endangered.

The defeated measure would permit a licensed physician to abort a fetus within six months of conception. Abortions after six months would have been allowed only if the woman's life were endangered.

After hours of debate last night the lawmakers voted 73 to 7 in favor of the measure or three short of the majority of 76 required for passage.

The defeat probably doomed further attempt this year to repeal the state's 87-year-old abortion law, which permits abortion only if the mother's life is endangered.

The defeated measure would permit a licensed physician to abort a fetus within six months of conception. Abortions after six months would have been allowed only if the woman's life were endangered.

After hours of debate last night the lawmakers voted 73 to 7 in favor of the measure or three short of the majority of 76 required for passage.

The defeat probably doomed further attempt this year to repeal the state's 87-year-old abortion law, which permits abortion only if the mother's life is endangered.

The defeated measure would permit a licensed physician to abort a fetus within six months of conception. Abortions after six months would have been allowed only if the woman's life were endangered.

After hours of debate last night the lawmakers voted 73 to 7 in favor of the measure or three short of the majority of 76 required for passage.

The defeat probably doomed further attempt this year to repeal the state's 87-year-old abortion law, which permits abortion only if the mother's life is endangered.

The defeated measure would permit a licensed physician to abort a fetus within six months of conception. Abortions after six months would have been allowed only if the woman's life were endangered.

After hours of debate last night the lawmakers voted 73 to 7 in favor of the measure or three short of the majority of 76 required for passage.

The defeat probably doomed further attempt this year to repeal the state's 87-year-old abortion law, which permits abortion only if the mother's life is endangered.

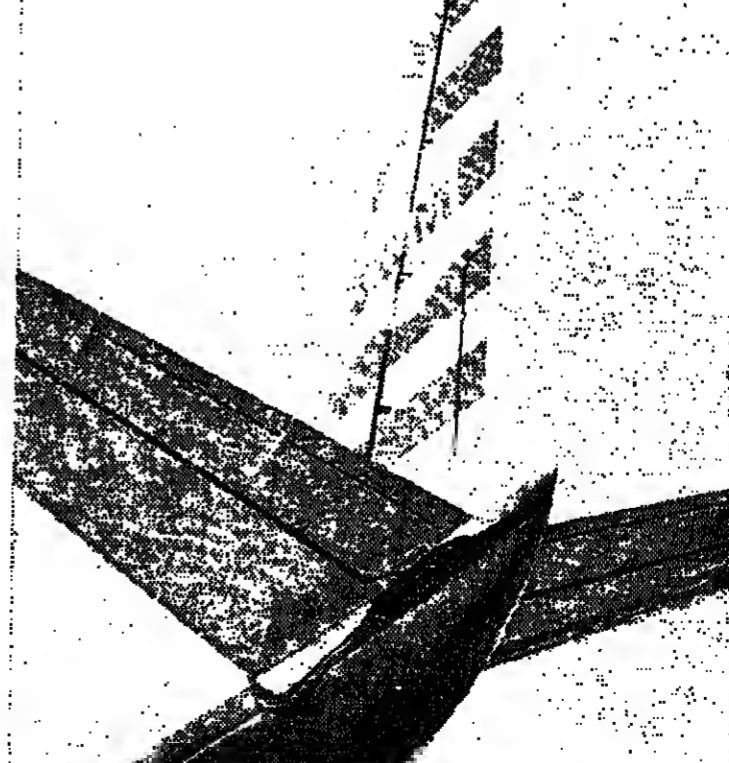
The defeated measure would permit a licensed physician to abort a fetus within six months of conception. Abortions after six months would have been allowed only if the woman's life were endangered.

KLM flight 611.

The convenient way to Chicago.

Choose a convenient time any morning. Start just about any place in Europe. You can connect with our 13.00 flight out of Amsterdam, arriving Chicago 15.00. Ready to pick up connections fast for the West and Mid West of America.

That's what we call convenient. Especially for a busy business man. Works the same for the cargo we carry for you. Flight KL 611. The convenient way to Chicago. From the airline with the reliable reputation.



KLM the airlines' airline

Explorer-1 Ends 12-Year Career

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 31 (AP).—The oldest manmade satellite in space, Explorer-1, re-entered the earth's atmosphere and burned up in an isolated area of the southern Pacific Ocean today.

North American Air Defense Command analysts said the end came about halfway between New Zealand and South America.

Explorer-1, weighing 31 pounds, was launched on Feb. 1, 1958, to determine the extent of radiation around the earth. It had made about 58,000 global orbits. It established the existence of the Van Allen radiation belt around the globe.

The official news agency Tass said ships and aircraft, which were originally warned to stay out of the designated area from 12:00 to 2:00 local time between March 21 and April 10, could safely enter it from today.

It said the series of planned launchings of carrier rockets had been successfully completed. It gave no reason why they had taken only half the originally scheduled time.

The tests have nothing to do with the series of bombing exercises that had been planned off the Japanese coast.

Defense lawyers asked the court-martial about rumors that a witness had been arrested as he left the court. The five-officer bench replied that neither the court nor the crown prosecutor had ordered his arrest.

Observers Quit Athens

ATHENS, March 31 (UPI).—Eight foreign observers at the biggest sedition trial since the military coup 35 months ago in Greece left the country today, barred from the trial because the government considered their presence insulting to Greek sovereignty.

The commission's chairman, William B. Lockhart, dean of the University of Minnesota Law School, said the group was "simply making the study on pornography Congress asked us to make."

"Our experiments, including the one Father Hill mentioned, are conducted by experts in various fields," he said. "Further than that, I will not comment at this time."

Father Hill said the commission has a budget of \$1.5 million. In addition to requesting an investigation, Father Hill said he would push for the drafting of a minority report to reflect the views of commission members favoring stronger action to curb pornography.

He charged that they were "used like animals in a laboratory."

Not Consulted

WHILE IN HOLLAND

MEET THE VAN MOPPES
WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND
POLISHING FACTORY
FREE FOR VISITORS

A. van MOPPES & SON
2-6 ALBERT CUPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM
SINCE 1829

MANUFACTURERS OF
OWN DESIGNED JEWELS
TAX FREE SHOPPING
FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

Paris Nightlife

Rika Zarai Scores With Simplicity at the Olympia

unable to resist the impulse to climb the stage and kiss him. He greets them with the surprised pantomime usually associated with stock company ingenues when juveniles enter the whirling car with long-anticipated proposals of matrimony. A tall, dark, handsome fellow, his recordings—the thumping "Ladies Mary" is a discotheque favorite—have spread his fame and he has a popularity that rivals the movies. His rich vocal tones are supplied with a musical background that is reminiscent of an Amsterdam street organ. He is the latest of the potpourri.

Lily Pitsa, a comic mimic, is the third main feature of the springtime show, her imitations of Delia, Nana Mouskouri, Sylvie Vartan and Mireille Mathieu all bring bits of caricature and are accorded long and loud applause.

The satirical fantasy, "Eve Feron," by the Argentinean Carlos Ochoa, is a play of exsurgent-right terrorism last week (who set fire to the scenery and clubbed objecting spectators), has profited by the attack. It is now selling out nightly at the tiny theater Epée de Bois, with a police guard on hand to prevent threatened future disturbances.

"As it is a surrealist night-mare play, its politics are ambiguous and it is not its politics that interested us in producing it," said Jean-Claude Drouot, one of its principal actors. "It seems to us a play of imagination."

Dronot, one of the busiest of Parisian actors, has been acting in a French translation of the American play "The Beard," at the Théâtre de Poche, as well as in the Copefantasy, and is now preparing a production of Molière's "Amphitryon" for afternoon performances at the Alcezar cabaret.

countered. Parliament refused to vote any more money and Sir Jeffrey was called before a committee to explain why he had made such an error in the estimate. He was also asked to explain why he had left the castle as yet unfinished project.

His estimate was almost £1 million, including £170,000 for furniture. His original figure had been so low, he said, because he had been unable to examine the structure and the castle's interior properly, as the king was in residence at the time. He had later discovered so much rotten timber that it had been necessary to re-roof the whole castle.

The renovation work was carried out at great speed, with as many as 500 men employed on the project. Sir Jeffry Wyatville's original estimate of £150,000 (\$360,000) was soon exceeded, and by 1830, although a substantial part of the work had been completed, serious financial difficulties were en-

the title of the First Festival of the Arts, beginning with the Philadelpheia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy. Thereafter come the Young Soloists of the Bolshoi, the Stuttgart Ballet, the Comédie Française, and from July 18 the National Orchestra of the Soviet Union. On Aug. 2, Mstislav Rostropovich conducts with Galina Vishnevskaya as soloist, and Aug. 5 Igor Markevitch conducts with Rostropovich as soloist in the first performance of a cello concerto by Nicolas Nabokov. (2A, Bld. des Moulins, Monte Carlo.)

Alpenburg (June 5-28): The operas are Mozart's "Idomeno," conducted by Benjamin Britten, and Wagner's "Die Walküre," conducted by the "Curlew River." Britten will conduct the English Chamber Orchestra in the first performance outside the Soviet Union of Shostakovich's 14th Symphony dedicated to Britten. Galina Vishnevskaya

Athens (July - September)
Ancient drama in ancient settings, plus the Greek National Opera and the Robert Joffrey and Paul Taylor dance companies. (Athens Festival, Stoa Spiromilou 2, Athens.)

Aix-en-Provence. (July 10-31): Opera in the courtyard of the archbishopric and concerts in other 17th-century settings. Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," "Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri," and Monteverdi's "Bello dell'Inferno" and "Combattimento di Tancredi" are supplemented by the English Opera



Gian Carlo Menotti
Spoleto

Karajan, Karl Richter and Serge Baudo. The Italiano, Borodin, Julliard and Via Novas quartets take care of the Beethoven duties, and Rostropovich and the Gilels, father-son and daughter, are on hand. (3 bis, Blvd. de la République, Aix-en-Provence).

Dniproviak (July 10-July 31): Music, opera, theater and dance

maus" the operetta on the floating stage in Lake Constance; Joseph Krips conducts a Beethoven cycle, (Bregenz Festival, Kormarktstrasse 6, Bregenz, Austria.)

Bayreuth (July 24-Aug. 27) Wolfgang Wagner has a new staging of the Ring cycle, with Lorin Maazel as conductor, and there are revivals of "Tristan" under Karl Böhm, "Meistersinger" with Horst Stein conducting, and "Die Walküre" with

AUSTRIA

VIENNA SERVICES

THE SOVIET DANUBE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

service to Vienna, Trieste, Rome, Athens to the Black Sea. Comfortable Hotel cruises with the most modern ships. Cabins w. air, hot water, electric, air conditioning, swimming-pool, all conveniences. 10 days round-trip: VIENNA-YALTA-CONSTANTINOPLE-TRIESTE-3 days round-trip: VIENNA-BRATISLAVA-BUDAPEST-VIENNA from \$53. Weekly departures from Vienna to October 25. For information and brochures: GOSG, 3000 Vienna, Minoru Zolchetz-frame 1, Place 701491, Tel. 25-0000, all languages offers or your travel agent.

HUNGARY 1970 offers

package tours to Budapest; 2 & 3 days trips by bus from \$15. INCL. TOURS INDIVIDUAL TRAVELERS

By hydrofoil to Budapest, daily, excepting Sundays. Boat, tickets transfer, 3 overnight stays in eat. & hotels & 21.50 dollar, 547, promenade trip to fishland & the hydrofoil & bus trip to Budapest, Fuzs-Lake Balaton. \$51. Hotels in Budapest as per \$5. Plane, bus, boat and car transfer, register and hotel bookings. Visa procurement within 24 hrs. at 101-5252 VIENNA, A-1010 Vienna, Tel. 25-0000, all languages offers or your travel agent.

VIENNA RESTAURANTS

Restaurant **HOTEL BRISTOL**, opposite Opera, first class, Tel. 82-95-82.

VIENNA SHOPPING

RECOMMENDED BY FIFTEEN JEWELERS A.E. KOECHERT
Neuer Markt, 15. Famous Vienna Jeweler, brooches, diamond-fine Swiss watches, fine jewelry. Write for illustrated catalogue.

PEITZ-POINT BERTA Opera-house 13, Peitz-Point bags, etc.

PARIS SHOPPING

BENLUX TAX-FREE SHOP

27 Rue Soloi-Bonore (near Rue Royale).
PERFUMES - FURS - GLOVES
SPECIAL MAIL ORDER SERVICE
AT SPECIAL DISCOUNT PRICES
WRITE US
Tel. 074-08-21

First Class Leather Clothing

made entirely on the premises
NORMANDEAU, Faubourg St-Jacques 1
(near Rue Royale, 54 floor ANJ, 12-38.

PARIS SERVICES

SHIPMENTS REIMBURS - ANYTHING ANYWHERE - THE EXPRESS DELIVERY CO.
10 Bd. Haumann, Tel. 824-44-07.

PARIS RESTAURANTS

ANNAPURNA

32 Rue de Berri
ELY, 17-14, CL. SUN.
The Only Indian Restaurant in Paris.
Indo-Chinese Menu. Curry-Vegetarian menu.
CHOPE DANTON 4 Carref. Opera.
Rue de la Harpe, 140
Tuesdays from 25 Fr., all eat. & à la carte.

CLOSERIE DES LILAS

171 Bd. Montparnasse, DAN. 70-96-00-02-68.
Tel. 25-0000, all languages offers or your travel agent.

LA LOUISIANE

ONLY
ORLY AIRPORT - Phone: 725-40-00.
Succursale 100, rue de la Villette
"LE TOUT DE PARIS"
Famous restaurant of the Paris Hilton.
Cottlets & shrimp & clam chowder.
The famous jazz violinist Etienne Grappin.
Traditional French cuisine All-conditioned.
Closed Mondays. Tel. 77-62-00-00.

PARIS 0155 & NIGHTCLUBS

MATYFLOWER

PUBLIC BAR - Cocktails - Wine Tasting
An English-American style bar in the picturesque "Moulinette" district.
Intimate, romantic atmosphere.
40 rue de Valenciennes, 36 Tel. 693-36-47

PUSSY CAT

27 Gosselin-Baurelli
Tel. 25-0000, all languages offers or your travel agent.
Recommended by FRANK SINATRA and GUYE ELLINGTON.

DUSSELDORF BARS & NIGHTCLUBS

Please pay a visit to Old Timbers Club
Plinzer 74. Gaudemur's Oversea fan.

FRANKFURT MAIN SHOPPING

RADIO DORTMUND B.F. CONTE: ARAL-OLAF GRENDEL-SANST-TELEFUNKEN.
RUEBEL, 28, Eberhardstrasse Landstrasse.
Phones: 36077, 36078, 36079

FRANKFURT RESTAURANTS

DRUCKENKELLER. One of the leading
bars in Europe. From 10 pm. Close Sunday.

MUNICH SHOPPING

STEIGERWALD, Residenzstrasse 79-20

International selection: China, Chinese, Silver, Restaurant, Summer, Copenhagen Xmas-plates, Mail-order.
Seasonal mix Rahnshof-plata. Big selection in dinner sets & matching crystal. Dinnerware figurines. Write for catalogue.

WIENBADEN BARS & RESTAURANTS

EXCLUSIVE CLUB features Dan Gale pianist
Burgstr. 4, Tel. 302978. Closed Monday

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON SHOPPING

FURS RENE

39 Dover St., Piccadilly
Tel. 499-44-10, W. Tel. 499-44-10
Couture Furriers, known world-wide for style & quality. Buy free for tourists.

LONDON RESTAURANTS

CUNNINGHAMS

70 Curzon St. Mayfair. W. Tel. 499-44-10
Famed for oysters & the best traditional English cuisine. Open on Sundays.

The Singing Bamboo

A splendid Eastern restaurant, 15 Colville Road, Kensington. Tel. 373 4440. 0 ex-quisite cuisine for 25-.

ITALY SERVICES

ROME CASTELLI

Culture, treatments, massage, perfumes, boutique, Via Fratelli 54.

FEMME STYLING

Make-up, coloring, wig, cafe, English spoken. Tel. 642250.

LEBANON SERVICES

BEIRUT

Packing, Air & Sea Shipments, Door-to-Door Travel Service, Contact BEIRUT EXPRESS, P.O. Box 2374, Cable: COE-EXPRESS, Telex: BEIRUT 230, Tel. 23143.

SPAIN SHOPPING

MADRID

HING KONG KAWA Co.
Custom tailored Hong Kong suits shipped to anywhere. Prices from U.S. \$25 (\$210).
A: Generalissimo, 18, Madrid 16.

SWITZERLAND SHOPPING

GENEVA

DAVIDOFF

1200a CHATEAU
40 Rue du Marche, 1200 Geneva.

ZURICH SHOPPING

LEINENWEBER HILTMANN AG.

Talacker 41, Tel. 051 27-40-04, 0991 Zurich.
Finest embroidery linen & sheets, tablecloths, handkerchiefs.

ROMANIA SERVICES

BUCHAREST

For all tourist services in Romania, please ask your travel agent, the National Tourist Office at Bucharest 1, 5, Bd. Zefareanu or its office in London, Paris, Brasel, Frankfurt M., Vienna, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Rome.

Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the Herald Tribune

Bath (June 5-14): The late Beethoven quartets by the Julliard Quartet., a Joan Sutherland recital, the Bournemouth Symphony under Michael Tippett with Stephen Elshop as piano soloist, and the London Symphony under André Previn and Colin Davis. (Lindley House, Pierrepont Place, Bath BA1

Festival of the Two Worlds, Spoleto (June 25-July 12): This ancient Umbrian hill town's festival, started in 1958 by Gian Carlo Menotti, continues to offer great variety and live up to its title. The operative novelty this year is, "Il Giuramento" by Saverio Mercadante, a prolific (60 or so operas) elder contemporary of Verdi, who died



man" under Silvio Varviso and "Parsifal" with Pierre Boulez in charge. (Postfach 2320, Bayreuth 2, West Germany.)

Salzburg (July 28-Aug. 30): Tradition? On Aug. 22, 1920, this festival began with a performance on the Domplatz of Max Reinhardt's production of Hofmannsthal's "Jedermann," still a fixture of the festival. So is Bernhard Paumgartner who

Strasbourg (June 5-31): Opens with a performance of Messiaen's "Transfiguration" in the cathedral and winds up with the Orchestre de Paris under Karajan. In between come Nathan Milstein, the St. Olaf's Choir from Northfield, Minn., Elisabeth Schwarzkopf in a Mozart evening, the Juilliard Quartet, the New York Chamber Soloists, and a program of con-

100 years ago. There are other lyric works by *Menotti*, *Heppz* and de *Falla*, the delightful noontime chamber recitals and finally the *Mozart Mass* in C minor in the *Piazza del Duomo*. (Festival Office, *Via Margutta 17, Rome*.)

English Bach Festival (June 25-July 12): *Oxford* and *London* share this enterprising festival, more catholic than the

AP.
Joan Sutherland
.. Bath
in the open in this walled
Adriatic city. Visiting artists
mingle with native artists and
musicians.

conducted the music for that performance and is now the festival president and regular conductor of the Sunday Mozart matinees. Mozart didn't appear until 1921, with "Bastien and Bastienne," and this work is of the 12-year-old composer is on the program along with five of his mature operatic masterpieces, to celebrate this 50th anniversary. Beyond that there is

Lyons (June 10-July 9): Louis Erlo is mounting a stage version of Fauré's "Prométhée" and Mozart's "Abduction from the Seraglio" in the Fourvière Roman Theater, the Compagnie du Cothurne is doing Andriotti's "Le Cavalier Seul" and the

Tours (June 26-July 5): Two weekends of music in the 13th-century Grange de Meslay, north of Tours. Sviatoslav Richter, Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli and Elisabeth Schwarzkopf are recitalists. There is a production of Monteverdi's "Orfeo" and the Farenraun Quartet, the chamber ensemble of the Warsaw National

Munich. (July 14-Aug. 6): Mainly for opera, with traditional accents on Mozart, Wagner and Strauss. New productions this year are Mozart's "The Magic Flute," Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex," and Strauss's "Capriccio." (Bayerische Staatsoper, Dramaturgie, 8 Munich 1.)

riches—a new Karajan production of Verdi's "Otello," the return of Oskar Werner to the German stage in his own staging of "Hamlet," the Viennas and Berlin Philharmonics and the Austrian Radio Orchestra. Beckett's "Waiting for Godot." In German, an open-air "Fest in Reifbrunn" just over the hills from the city, serenades, recitals and church music. (Selz-

visitors include Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, the Budapest Philharmonic and the Domaine Musical. (Secrétariat du Festival, Hôtel de Ville, Lyons.)

Holland (June 15-July 9): The Prague National Theater is bringing Janáček's "The Excursions of Mr. Brouček" and Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" and the Netherlands Opera offers Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" and yet

Philharmonic and the ORTF Chorus will also be on hand. (Fêtes Musicales en Touraine, Hôtel de Ville, Tours, France.)



Verona (July 18-Aug. 18): Open-air opera in the Roman theater. Bizet's "Carmen," Verdi's "La Traviata" and Puccini's "Manon Lescaut." (Ente Spettacoli Lirici, Arena di Verona, Piazza Bra 28, Verona, Italy.)

D-MARK MILLIONAIRE
for \$100!

all you need is luck--and a ticket
of state organized
SÜDDEUTSCHE
KLASSENLOTTERIE
355,000 ticket numbers
120,000 can be priced
Every week twice DM 125,000!!
Ticket prices for all drawings dur-

another Haydn exhumation — the first performance since the 16th century of "Fedelta Premiata." Otherwise this year's festival, which takes place throughout the Netherlands, will uphold its reputation for variety and novelty. The visitors include the Merce Cunningham Dance Company and the Yale Glee Club and, as partly noted above, the musical feast



Mozart *Kernose.*
Salzburg

Israel (July 21-Aug. 13): Pablo Casals is among this year's visitors, as are the Stern-Rose-Istomin Trio, Zubin Mehta, Daniel Barenboim, Richard Tucker, and the Ballet Rambert. (Box 29674, Migdal Shalom 9, Abad Haam St., Tel Aviv.)

ing 5 months: 1 1/2 ticket \$100.
1/2 \$50. 1/4 \$25. 1/8 \$12.50

LOTTERIE FREUNDEL
International Service Postmark 700 230.
5 Frankfurt/Main 70 Germany.
HOW TO ORDER: Write to the address above and enclose
1 am interested in lotteries, send in-
formation to: MT-1/4

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
Country _____

U.S. Textile Group Rejects Kendall Plan

Leaves U.S., Japan at 'Import Car' Impasse

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—A group of 11 U.S. textile organizations headed by the American Textile Manufacturers Institute rejected yesterday the so-called Kendall plan for limitation of textile imports from Japan.

The plan, which had won some support in the Japanese government, was turned down last week by the Japanese textile industry. It would provide "comprehensive" or across-the-board limitations on Japanese textile exports for up to a year, pending determination of injury to specific sectors of the U.S. industry because of rising imports.

After that, controls would be limited to the injured sectors. Never endorsed by Nixon.

The plan, never endorsed by the Nixon administration, was presented to Japanese officials by Donald Kendall, chairman of PepsiCo and head of the Emergency Committee on American Trade.

Now it has been rejected by the industry groups on both sides.

"It is the only thing we and the Japanese can agree upon," remarked an official of the textile manufacturers institute today.

Hearings Next Month

As the impasse over textiles continues, the chances increase that Congress will impose import limitations by law, even though such an action would be in violation of the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The House Ways and Means Committee is expected to open hearings on trade legislation next month.

The U.S. industry statement said the Kendall plan "would only compound the problems which exist today and make it all the more difficult to reach a reasonable solution. It would be tragic if such a proposal had either the official or unofficial backing of our government."

The statement concluded with a reiteration of the industry's view that negotiations for a voluntary agreement are getting underway and that "appropriate legislation" is required.

Rann-Hungarian Talks

BONN, March 31 (AP)—Trade talks between West Germany and Hungary will resume here Monday, the Foreign Ministry announced today. The talks are to cover planning the list of Hungarian exports to West Germany for 1970 and possibilities for a longer-term trade agreement.

Tapping North American Market

Oil Pipelines Tested for Arctic Applications

By Edward Cowan

INUVIK, Northwest Territories. An experiment that could bear on the cost of industrial fuel as well as home heat and gasoline for millions of North Americans is being conducted near this western Arctic town where the sea will be frozen until June.

About 2,000 feet of 48-inch pipeline has been laid in a loop and hot crude oil is being pumped through it day and night. The pumping began in February and probably will go on for 12 months, an all-season test.

The experiment is part of a study of the feasibility of moving oil and natural gas from the Arctic coast through the Mackenzie River Valley, 1,800 miles to Edmonton, Alberta, and then to markets in Canada and the United States.

Advocates of the line, including the Canadian government, are keen to see it extend 400 miles west from the Mackenzie Delta to the proven oil fields of Prudhoe Bay, Alaska.

Canadian Enthusiasm

Enthusiasm for it in Canadian business and political circles has been mounting. Canadians contend that it is the most direct route from Prudhoe Bay to the Chicago market, is easier to build than the proposed Trans-Alaska pipeline and oil-movement costs would be lower.

The initial estimate is reliably reported to be \$1.2 billion for a line from Prudhoe Bay to Edmonton. Government officials contrast that with an initial

estimate of \$1.5 billion, or more, for a line from Prudhoe to Valdez on Alaska's southern shore, where the oil would be taken aboard tankers for delivery to the U.S. West Coast.

Canadians are increasingly fearful that tanker movement of Alaskan oil through the Northwest Passage to the U.S. Eastern Seaboard would entail a risk of massive pollution to the Arctic if a ship is holed. There is also a spreading political feeling among Canadians that they just do not want U.S. ships in "our Arctic."

Pipeline Questions

Advocates of a pipeline, which would put much more money into Canada than a tanker route and also obviate any dispute over authority to regulate Arctic shipping, contend it entails a lower risk of damage to the environment. But there is still a risk.

And one purpose of the Inuvik experiment is to determine how much a pipeline carrying hot oil would melt the permafrost—the permanently frozen ground of the Arctic and sub-Arctic region—and what consequences such thawing might have.

What the experiment fails to examine is whether a pipeline running above-ground along the coast and up the Mackenzie Valley would disrupt the migratory and reproduction habits of wildlife, especially the caribou.

Officials of the Canadian Wildlife Service and other experts are deeply concerned and insist that any pipeline that is built must be laid underground or

along the bottoms of creeks and rivers.

The pipeline feasibility study is being made at a cost of \$3 million or more by Bechtel Corp. of San Francisco and its subsidiary, Canadian Bechtel Ltd., for Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Research Ltd., a consortium whose membership has jumped from an initial six companies to 12, including three U.S. natural gas distributors.

Half the Inuvik loop is buried in gravel, half is raised above ground on pilings. Some 144 temperature probes have been stuck into the ground and are recorded every hour.

Other devices measure movement of the pipe and the stress effects of wind and temperature change.

The temperature of the oil being pumped through the experimental pipeline will be raised in April to 160 degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature of the oil coming out of wells at Prudhoe Bay. "We'll run it for a month and see what it does to the permafrost," said Mr. Hall.

But whether the Alaskan and Mackenzie pipelines are built, and when, will depend on the results of an intensive Arctic oil exploration now under way.

Canada hopes to prove it has a big field around Atkasut Point, east of here, where Imperial Oil discovered oil in January and several companies are drilling. The Mackenzie Delta is a second major hope and often say the Beaufort Sea floor is a good prospect.

Growing Cuban Shrimp Fleet Seen a Threat to U.S., Latins

By Francis B. Kent

MEXICO CITY, March 31.—Without resort to arms or propaganda, Cuba is mounting what many experts consider a serious threat to U.S. and Latin American interests in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

The weapon, if it can be called that, is a fleet of modern, Soviet-financed shrimp boats. The long-term consequences are incalculable, but, according to sources in government and industry, they could be serious.

At stake is the multi-million-dollar U.S. shrimp market, the world's largest, plus the livelihood of thousands of fishermen from the U.S. Gulf Coast down through

Mexico and along the Central and South American coasts.

The U.S. market is closed to Cuba, as is most of the hemisphere, but attitudes are changing.

Until last year, Cuba's shrimp industry was negligible, amounting to little more than a handful of boats serving the small domestic market.

Prime Minister Fidel Castro, bent on diversifying what has been a one-crop economy based on sugar, has moved swiftly to take advantage of the sea.

With an estimated \$10 million from Moscow, Cuba has built a modern processing plant at Puerto Pesquero, near Havana, and ordered 135 high-speed, long-range boats, built for the most part in Spain, more than 100 of these boats are in operation.

Mexican fishing interests, among them the National Confederation of Cooperatives, have complained that Cuban boats are operating illegally in Mexican waters. Speakers for the Mexican Navy, however, deny any serious problem.

Of primary interest is the sheer weight of Cuban competition. The new Cuban boats, almost twice as big as Mexico's and carrying on board freezing equipment, are described as highly sophisticated and efficient. They are said to be captained by Russians and manned in part by Soviet technicians.

At the same time, what had been a solid hemisphere front against trade with Cuba appears to be crumbling. Chile has signed a commercial agreement with the Castro government and at least two other South American nations are talking of similar action.

Even within the Organization of American States, overtures have been made toward a resumption of trade relations with Cuba, if not full diplomatic recognition.

The Mexicans, whose share of the U.S. shrimp market has averaged about \$80 million a year, are concerned that Cuba may one day acquire a major slice of this rich pie.

Similar concern has been voiced in Central and South America. U.S. fishing interests wonder what the presence of another competitor might do to the price of shrimp, which has risen steadily for years.

© Los Angeles Times

Dutch Bank Has Rise in Earnings

AMSTERDAM, March 31 (Reuters).—Algemeene Bank Nederland NV said today consolidated net profit rose to 75.7 million guilders (\$20.8 million) last year from 71.2 million guilders in 1968 while gross income rose 57 million guilders to 462 million guilders (\$127.5 million).

The bank said the increase in gross income lagged slightly behind 1968's as banks' interest margins in Holland were under pressure practically throughout the year.

BEA Earnings

LONDON, March 31 (Reuters).—British European Airways (BEA) had record operating profits of 12 million pounds (\$28.8 million) in the financial year ended today, according to provisional figures.

Mr. Anthony Millward, BEA chairman, said, "This should give the BEA group a net profit of about 6.5 million pounds for the year."

At that point, Mr. Greenspan said, the Federal Reserve would be faced with a major dilemma: "Whether to accommodate the banks and finance this increased demand or to pull in the reins and again place heavy pressure on the banks to ration credit."

Since the demand for bank loans is very difficult to ration, Mr. Greenspan said, the banks "would be forced again to raise their prime rate to choke off excessive demand."

U.S. Consumers' Buying Plans Still Firm

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT).—Consumer plans to buy various goods and services remain firm in the face of a sharp decline of confidence in the state of the U.S. economy, it was pointed out yesterday by the National Industrial Conference Board and the University of Michigan's survey research center.

"A stable group of consumers has come to believe that now is a good time to buy big-ticket durable items, and especially cars," the Michigan survey said, "because sales are slow and good buys are available."

It was noted that nearly three out of five families queried still believe that inflation will continue at the same or a higher rate in the next 12 months as in the last year.

Sharp Decline

Fabian Linden, manager of the NICB's consumer economic department, said: "Consumer confidence, which began retreating slowly last spring, has suddenly declined sharply. Yet plans to buy various goods and services remain firm. This suggests that inflationary expectations are still very much alive."

He went on to say that consumer buying intentions are holding up in the apparent belief that prices will be higher late in the year. The NICB survey covers some 10,000 families and is conducted by National Family Opinion.

It disclosed that plans to buy automobiles, both new and old, are about the same now as in the closing months of 1969. About 9 percent of the families intend to buy a car over the next six months.

Home Buying

Home-buying plans are at the same low level as in the previous

Danger Seen In Banks' Cut Of Prime Rate

Economist Sees Risk of Rekindling Inflation

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT).—An economist who was one of President Nixon's key advisers during the election campaign warned yesterday that the nation's banks, by moving "prematurely" to lower their prime lending rates last week, risked a backfire that could rekindle inflationary pressure and lead the banks to raise their lending charges again.

In an analysis distributed to his clients, Alan Greenspan of the economic consulting firm of Townsend-Greenspan & Co., said that there would be "a significant danger to the economy" should the bankers turn out to be wrong in their assessment of the likely trends in the money markets.

Mr. Greenspan, who is also president of the National Association of Business Economists this year, noted that "the whole structure of short-term interest rates has dropped surprisingly in recent weeks." (This, of course, would include the prime rate—the minimum charge for business loans—reduced to 8 from 8.5 percent last Wednesday.)

Change Modest

"Although there has been some softening in the economy over the past several months," he said, "the change in the supply and demand for funds has been rather modest."

"The banks, by moving prematurely," Mr. Greenspan added, "risk unleashing a large latent demand for credit to finance the purchase of goods and services, a demand which otherwise would have been dissipated by the normal processes of the market."

The danger in bankers anticipating real money market forces, he said, "is that they may inadvertently reverse the trend they are trying to reinforce (namely, that toward lower rates)."

With heavy demand for funds continuing to dominate the corporate bond market, he asserted, "continued softness in the short end of the money market would induce postponement of some of these issues. It could also lead to a shift out of commercial paper back into bank loans."

At that point, Mr. Greenspan said, the Federal Reserve would be faced with a major dilemma: "Whether to accommodate the banks and finance this increased demand or to pull in the reins and again place heavy pressure on the banks to ration credit."

Since the demand for bank loans is very difficult to ration, Mr. Greenspan said, the banks "would be forced again to raise their prime rate to choke off excessive demand."

Under the agreement with the Justice Department, Mead would also agree not to acquire any additional fine paper merchants for ten years without the department's permission. The divestiture proposal is subject to approval by the courts.

Chicago North Western Railway's president, Larry S. Provo, has been named president of the new employee cooperative that proposes to buy the financially ailing carrier.

Europeans Set Merger

COLOGNE, West Germany, March 31 (Reuters).—Farbenfabriken Bayer AG said it had decided in principle to merge their world-wide activities in the animal nutrition and veterinary fields.

NEW YORK, March 31 (Reuters).—Rapid American Corp. announced today that net profits for the year ended Jan. 31, almost doubled, as revenue jumped by more than 100 percent.

Profits hit \$20.74 million, or \$3.34 a share, compared with the year before's \$10.8 million, \$2.29 a share. Revenue climbed to \$209 billion from \$93.9 billion, the big retailer reported.

Gamble-Skogmo Inc.

Profits at Gamble-Skogmo inched up to \$13.21 million, or \$2.56 a share, in the year ended Jan. 31, from \$13.17 million, or \$2.81 a share, on fewer shares outstanding, the year before.

The firm also reported today a 10.5 percent gain in revenue, to \$1.26 billion from the year before's \$1.14 billion.

American Enka

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

Benguet, Mead, Northwest Announce Sale of Properties

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT).—Plans for selling properties were revealed by three major U.S. companies yesterday.

● Benguet Consolidated said it had decided to sell its mining operations in the Philippines.

● Mead Corp. said it would divest itself of 23 to 27 company-owned paper distributors under a consent-decree agreement with the Justice Department.

● Northwest Industries received a proposal from Northwest Employees Transportation Corp., representing a group of Chicago North Western Railway employees, to buy the railroad, which is Northwest Industries' transportation subsidiary.

Ralph W. Crosby, president and chairman of Benguet, said his management had approved a plan to separate the Philippine mining venture from its Grand Bahama Port Authority Ltd., which handles real estate and resort and gambling operations.

Mr. Crosby said one of the purposes of the plan was to help Benguet comply with a Philippine law requiring that 50 percent of the shares of natural resources companies be owned by Philippine nationals.

Under the plan, Benguet will offer stockholders the right to exchange about 85 percent of their Benguet shares for all of the outstanding shares of a non-Philippine corporation, which will own 92.5 percent of Grand Bahama Port Authority.

Simultaneously, a group of Filipino investors and corporations will subscribe for additional shares of Benguet in the amount of \$35 million, placing the control of Benguet in Philippine hands.

In the Mead divestiture, the company said that its proposal did not admit any violation of anti-trust law but that it was being made to avoid a prolonged legal contest.

Mead said the divestiture would be over a three-year period. The Mead merchant group will then consist of at least 31 wholly-owned houses.

Under the agreement with the Justice Department, Mead would also agree not to acquire any additional fine paper merchants for ten years without the department's permission. The divestiture proposal is subject to approval by the courts.

Chicago North Western Railway's president, Larry S. Provo, has been named president of the new employee cooperative that proposes to buy the financially ailing carrier.

Europeans Set Merger

COLOGNE, West Germany, March 31 (Reuters).—Farbenfabriken Bayer AG said it had decided in principle to merge their world-wide activities in the animal nutrition and veterinary fields.

NEW YORK, March 31 (Reuters).—Rapid American Corp. announced today that net profits for the year ended Jan. 31, almost doubled, as revenue jumped by more than 100 percent.

Profits hit \$20.74 million, or \$3.34 a share, compared with the year before's \$10.8 million, \$2.29 a share. Revenue climbed to \$209 billion from \$93.9 billion, the big retailer reported.

Gamble-Skogmo Inc.

Profits at Gamble-Skogmo inched up to \$13.21 million, or \$2.56 a share, in the year ended Jan. 31, from \$13.17 million, or \$2.81 a share, on fewer shares outstanding, the year before.

The firm also reported today a 10.5 percent gain in revenue, to \$1.26 billion from the year before's \$1.14 billion.

American Enka

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

First Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions)... 65.7 56.35 Profits (millions)... 4.82 5.20 Per Share... 0.62 0.65

N.Y. Share Prices Firm Late in Day

Investors Seen Waiting For Developments

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock exchange chugged along in low gear today and finished with declines leading advances by narrow margin.

Traders appeared to be holding back, waiting for more encouraging news, such as the prime rate cut that sparked last week's rally but there was little stimulus news of any kind and prices edged in narrow ranges in slow trading.

A slight firming tendency in final half-hour carried the Jones industrial average to a 9.07 of 785.57. The average was minus territory for most of session.

Declines led advances by more than 100 issues for most of session but the strengthening ward the close produced a final tally of 674 losers against 619 winners.

Volume trailed yesterday's pace throughout the session. The top today was 3.27 million shares against 3.60 million, thus bringing turnover back to the level that prevailed before last week's upsurge.

Halliburton, an oil field services company, was the largest loser among the active issues, sliding 1 7/8, to 38 5/8. A large part of volume of 74,100 shares traded a block of 45,000 shares at 40. Oil large losers were Centennial Petroleum down 1 1/4, to 22, and Calumet, off a point, at 24.

Fairchild Camera, a 3-point winner yesterday, continued strong, closed at the day's high of 22. 1 3/4. Kinney National Service was the other principal winner on active list, it rose 1 1/4, to 34 1/4.

Turnover led the active list with trades of 86,200 shares, most of which came on a morning block of 70,700 shares at 14. The stock traded at a new low of 13 7/8 before closing at 14 1/4, off 1/4.

Xerox, the second most-active issue with trades of 85,500 shares, matched its previous low for the day at 68 1/2 late in the session but rebounded to finish unchanged at 91.

Some other glamour issues were among the larger losers of the day, which jumped 5 3/8 yesterday, fell back 3 1/8, to 130 3/4.

Copper Prices Hiked 7 Percent By Phelps Dodge

NEW YORK, March 31 (Reuters).—Phelps Dodge Corp. said today it has raised the price of copper by four cents a pound, or 7 percent, to 60 cents, effective tomorrow.

Other major U.S. producers said they had no immediate comment on the increase.

Phelps Dodge, one of the three largest U.S. producers of primary metal, raised its quotes 7.7 percent to 55 cents a pound on Dec. 31 as industry-wide hikes took effect.

With today's increase, the price of copper in the last 15 months has risen 43 percent.

Last December's increase resulted in President Nixon's appointing a cabinet-level study of "market pricing procedures." Its recommendations are expected to be made public shortly.

U.S. Retailer's Profits Soar

NEW YORK, March 31 (Reuters).—Rapid American Corp. announced today that net profits for the year ended Jan. 31, almost doubled, as revenue jumped by more than 100 percent.

Profits hit \$20.74 million, or \$3.34 a share, compared with the year before's \$10.8 million, \$2.29 a share. Revenue climbed to \$209 billion from \$93.9 billion, the big retailer reported.

Gamble-Skogmo Inc.

Profits at Gamble-Skogmo inched up to \$13.21 million, or \$2.56 a share, in the year ended Jan. 31, from \$13.17 million, or \$2.81 a share, on


HIGH: LOW: DIV.: IN: 5 HIGH FIRST FLOOR ONLY

	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800
1	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
2	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
3	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
4	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
5	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
6	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
7	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
8	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
9	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
10	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
11	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
12	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
13	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
14	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
15	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
16	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
17	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
18	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
19	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
20	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
21	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
22	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
23	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
24	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
25	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
26	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
27	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
28	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
29	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
30	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
31	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
32	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
33	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
34	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
35	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
36	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
37	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
38	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
39	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
40	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
41	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
42	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
43	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
44	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
45	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
46	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
47	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
48	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
49	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
50	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
51	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
52	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
53	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
54	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
55	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
56	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
57	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
58	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
59	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
60	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
61	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
62	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
63	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
64	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
65	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
66	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
67	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
68	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
69	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
70	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
71	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
72	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
73	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
74	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
75	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
76	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
77	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
78	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
79	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
80	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
81	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
82	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
83	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
84	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
85	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
86	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
87	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
88	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
89	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
90	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
91	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
92	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
93	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
94	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%

62/1	62	62	62
56/6	56	56	56
58/1	58	58	58
13/1	13	13	13
63/2	63	63	63
21	20	20	21
13/1	13	13	13
14/3	14	14	14
6	6	6	6
9	9	9	9
13/4	13	13	13
13/1	13	13	13
13	12	12	13
23	23	23	23
33/1	33	33	33
7/1	7	7	7
24/1	23	23	24
15/2	15	15	15
13/1	11	11	11
7/4	7	7	7
4	3	3	4
35/3	35	35	35
17/3	17	17	17
28/4	28	28	28
16	16	16	16
6/4	6	6	6
4/4	4	4	4
15/4	15	15	15
40/1	40	40	40
7	7	7	7
25/4	24	24	25
17	17	17	17
14/1	14	14	14
14/4	14	14	14

Western

AUSTRIAN MINERAL FUND



Shareholders in this unique Fund – the only international mutual fund specialising in Australian and other leading minerals and mining shares – gain the opportunity to invest in leading corporations in Australian mineral industries through the W.A.M.F. full-time professional investment manager.

INVEST PRICE
\$2.40/April 1989 \$28.00/par share

Price 21st Feb. 1979 \$2
\$2.40/par share

Send me full details of this fund
(no international funds)

Send me full details of this fund
(no international funds)

Dr Martin S.A., International Office
International Companies Pty. Ltd.
150 Victoria Road, Suite 101
Van Nuys, CA 91411, U.S.A.
Switzerland

Send me full details of W.A.M.F.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP-52 _____

PEANUTS

QUICK, CHARLIE, GO TO THE FRONT DOOR...
TED WILLIAMS IS THERE TO SEE YOU. HE WANTS SOME ADVICE ON HOW TO MANAGE A BASEBALL TEAM.
APRIL FOOL! HAHAHAHAAAA
IT COULD HAVE HAPPENED

WHAT DO YOU GET IF YOU CROSS A LEPRECHAUN WITH A PRIZEFIGHTER?
A TEENY-BOPPER.

SENATOR! AS A 100 PERCENT AMERICAN CITIZEN...
YOU GOTTA TELL ME WHAT'S GOING ON IN DOGPATCH!
AH, DON'T HAFTA TELL, NO NOSHIN', NO NOSEY LI'L ALIEN!
DOGPATCH HAIN'T AMERICA NO MORE—AN' YO' HAIN'T NO VOTER—SO GIT YORE FURRIN FEET OFFA MAH DESK!!

I WANT A PASS TO TOWN TONIGHT, SARGE!
NO!

AND WHAT DID OUR KINDERGARTEN CLASS DO TODAY?
WE PASTED!
WE PASTED!
OH, HOW NICE! BUT NOW IT'S TIME TO GO HOME!
LET'S GO, ROBERT! WE GO HOME NOW, SWEETIE! COME ON!
I CAN'T. I'M THE ONE WHO GOT PASTED.

A MR. SAWYER TO SEE YOU, MR. HILL.
SEND HIM IN... BUT HE'S WASTING HIS TIME.
I'M GOING TO LAY MY CARDS ON THE TABLE, YOUNG MAN. THE DIRECTORS DIDN'T MAKE ME PRESIDENT OF THIS CHEMICAL COMPANY TO THROW AWAY MONEY.
VERY UNDERSTANDABLE, SIR. SO LET'S START WITH AN IDEA THAT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.
WHAT! YOU CAN SAVE ME MONEY? HERE, SIT DOWN, YOUNG MAN.

NO GAMBLING
NO GAMBLING
WHAT DID I TELL YA—PAY UP?

SUSIE DEFINITELY HAS A PHYSICAL PROBLEM, MR. PRICE—BUT MORE THAN MOST PHYSICAL PROBLEMS, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS ARE VERY IMPORTANT!
WE'RE ALMOST CERTAIN THAT SUSIE HAS PETIT MAL EPILEPSY. IT CAN BE CONTROLLED BY MEDICATION—BUT IT'S ALSO IMPORTANT THAT BOTH SUSIE AND THE PEOPLE SHE COMES IN CONTACT WITH UNDERSTAND THE ILLNESS.
THE MORE TENSION SUSIE IS UNDER, THE MORE LIKELY SHE IS TO HAVE ATTACKS.
DOCTOR, SHE'S IN THE MOST TENSION-PRODUCING PROFESSION I KNOW!

IF WE'RE TO RUN A SHOW ON NON-BREATHING TO SAVE OUR FELLOW MEN FROM AIR POLLUTION, IT MEANS WE PERSONAL GOTTA CEASE AND RESIST BREATHING.
ALL OF US MUST SACRIFICE. YOU GOTTA GIVE UP SMELLIN' FLOWERS. I GOTTA GIVE UP SHOWN SEE GARS—GARY!
NO MORE TO SAVOR THE MORNING SEE-GAR. NO MORE TO SMELL THE MORNING COFFEE AND BACON—A SERVICE OF HEARTY RENDERING IMPORT!
I'LL BE TRUE—I'LL GIVE UP BREATHING... BUT I'LL GIVE UP THE SEE-GARS, NO SHOWN!
APRIL FOOL?

IS THIS RIVER YOU SPEAK OF, APPROPRIATE, CALLED THE STYX, AND IS THE BOATMAN BY ANY CHANCE NAMED CHARON?
YOU KNOW ALL ABOUT IT, GOOD! YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE ANY TROUBLE...
IT IS THE ABODE OF THE DEAD! WE ARE MORTALS AND ONCE THERE MAY NEVER ESCAPE...
IT IS THE ONLY WAY. THEN I SUPPOSE WE'LL HAVE TO CHANCE IT...
SPEAK FOR YOURSELF, SIR...

BLONDIE

I MUSTN'T FORGET THAT MY TUESDAY AFTERNOON CLUB MEETS THIS FRIDAY.
IF YOU MEET ON FRIDAY, WHY DO YOU CALL IT THE TUESDAY AFTERNOON CLUB?
WE DECIDED ON THE NAME BEFORE WE DECIDED WHAT DAY TO MEET.
IT'S GOING TO BE HARD TO GET BACK TO SLEEP AFTER THAT!

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal is given in "Blackwood on Slams," published by Prentice-Hall, under the editorship of Richard Frey, as an example of how to play a slam contract. The spade slam is clearly an excellent contract, and it might be reached in many ways. In the sequence shown, North shows his diamonds at the two-level, and South jumps to three spades, which is forcing in such circumstances.

When North raises spades, South contents himself with a cue-bid of five clubs, inviting a slam. From his angle, North's spade support might be distinctly weaker. When North cue-bids diamonds, an encouraging move, South bids the slam.

The heart queen is led and South wins with the ace. The author suggests that after winning the first trick and drawing trumps, South should finesse in diamonds. This is valid up to a point: once the trumps break, the diamond finesse provides a guaranteed road to 12 tricks.

But notice that South would have some trouble if the trumps do not break so conveniently. Suppose it turns out that East began with three trumps. South cannot draw the third round, for he needs the entry to the dummy. If after drawing two rounds of trumps he takes a diamond finesse and it loses, East can return his remaining trump, forcing South to rely on an even diamond division.

South has two better lines of play, depending on drawing just one round of trumps. He can play the ace-king of diamonds, planning to establish the fifth diamond in dummy if the suit breaks no worse than four-two.

Better still, by a small percentage, is to take the diamond finesse after drawing one round of trumps.

Both these plays fail as the cards lie, because West is able to ruff a diamond. But that is because of an improbable distribution—improbable not merely on a percentage basis, but because if West has a singleton diamond he may judge it worth leading originally.

NORTH
♠ K109
♥ 432
♦ AK432
♣ 52

WEST
♠ 74
♥ QJ1098
♦ 6
♣ K10876

EAST
♠ 32
♥ 75
♦ Q9879
♣ QJ93

SOUTH (D)
♠ AQJ865
♥ AK6
♦ J10
♣ A4

Both sides are vulnerable.

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
5 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

H	O	R	C	L	A	M	P	G	P	S	
O	B	E	R	L	O	C	A	L	P	I	A
T	O	L	E	D	D	O	H	I	O	R	O
E	L	E	P	O	I	N	T	I	S	O	N
W	R	I	T	M	E	D	I	C	I	E	
S	H	E	E	T	M	A	N	F	R	A	S
M	A	T	H	P	L	A	S	E	D	I	S
A	T	H	E	I	S	T	F	R	E	S	H
S	H	E	N	S	I	P	O	E	T	I	M
H	A	R	S	H	P	I	A	K	T	I	B
I	D	I	E	S	F	I	N	I			
N	O	R	O	I	T	I	O	N			
A	V	O	M	S	U	P	P	O	R	T	I
S	A	M	P	S	I	L	I	N	G		
A	L	I	E	S	I	T	A	S	H		

BOOKS

THE BAY OF NOON
By Shirley Hazzard. Atlantic-Little, Brown. 245 pp. \$5.95.
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

To judge from her new novel, "The Bay of Noon," one does not expect Shirley Hazzard to write intelligent prose that devours one's attention immediately—I mean that to read her opening pages is to fall into the middle of her story—but she also is a powerful storyteller for a type of fiction that seems lately to have fallen out of favor. In spite of the strengths of her previous books, a novel, "The Evening of the Holiday," and two collections of short stories, "Cliffs of Fall" and "People in Glass Houses"—I, for one, approached "The Bay of Noon" with the misgiving that Miss Hazzard's sort of writing—Anglo-Saxon fiction of sensibility, let's call it—simply wouldn't for these thunderous times. A phillistine misgiving of course, and I'm delighted to report that I couldn't have been more wrong. Now that I've read "The Bay of Noon," my faith in sensitive narrative prose is restored, and incidentally, while it's hardly a criterion by which to judge fictional art, I find myself hungry to visit Naples—or the Naples of some 15 years ago, at any rate.

Take, for instance, a central scene in Miss Hazzard's story: "Gloconda, a Neapolitan beauty, decides to give a party for her friends. It is summer. A heat wave has just ended. One can feel the weather. Miss Hazzard has already made Gloconda's pleasantly cluttered apartment in the heart of Naples's extravagant squalor as familiar as a haunting dream. The party's sociology has been limited for us by an ironic Scottish select list describing a culture that has only recently acquired a middle class.

"A lavish supper" is served. The author describes it delectably. Afterward, the guests dance. Many of the women kick off their sandals. "As we danced," recalls the narrator, "a glass was swept from one of the little tables, by the wind of a skirt or a shawl, and smashed on the tiles, the fragments going everywhere, indistinguishable from the colored tessellations. No one stopped. No one even looked down. The dancers spun back and forth under the lanterns and the bare feet went flying in and out among the spikes of glass... I don't think that anyone was hurt. Yet the incident, without its sensation, though unexperienced, of glass biting through flesh, in retrospect dominates that party of Gloconda's, and the memory is tinged with horror."

Now I doubt if one can feel from this shorthand approximation of the scene the spine-tingling effect of its original. But it illustrates how Miss Hazzard raises to the level of art what would have been mere skillful descriptive writing in less able hands. For that broken glass is very much a part of the actual scene, and yet it echoes symbolically backward and forward through the story.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Norwegian Writer Wins \$20,000 Prize

OSLO, March 31 (Reuters).—Dr. Max Tau, the Norwegian writer and humanist, is to receive the \$2,750 (\$20,000) Sanning Prize in Copenhagen for his achievements as a spokesman for European culture and for peace.

Last year's recipient was the Icelandic author Halldor Laxness. Other recipients have included Sir Winston Churchill and Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

DENNIS THE MENACE

GEE... NO, MR. WILSON, I CAN'T MAKE MYSELF DISAPPEAR! I'M NOT THAT GOOD YET!

JUMBLE — That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CEEPA
VORSA
SEPORC
ROAMON

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: GLOAT HAIKY TURNIP SEATHE
Answer: To get a heavy date near his—SOMETHING LIGHT

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Wherewithal
6 Group of Caroline islands
11 Zoo attraction
14 Mexican Indian
15 Liquid fat
16 Crib
17 What people on Montank Point can do
19 Land measure
20 Encircled
21 Alarm bell
22 Aliots
23 Carols
24 — Horn
25 Poitte
26 Interruption
27 Drew a bead on
28 Mitigate
29 Grandeur
30 Man at the helm
41 See 40 Down
42 Relative of etc.
43 Guide line
44 Wild Prefix
45 Small island
46 Cynders
48 Sudden outpouring

DOWN

51 Lombardy town
52 Fish
53 Dishes
54 Spanish loot
55 More of
56 French article
57 Italian socialist
58 Inner, in anatomy
59 Expected
60 U.S. author
61 Outdated
1 Opposite of fem.
2 Biblical jumper
3 Polyneesian god
4 Gains
5 Plotted
6 Lay down
7 Isolated
8 Rumanian coin
9 Slangy combination
10 Neglected
11 Lower
12 Risk
13 Pleasant places
14 Fulda tributary
22 What the seafoam do
24 Squelched
26 Binder

27 Confusion
28 Spiritual mother
29 Empty
30 Fedora
31 Michelangelo classic
32 — Baba
33 Helght Prefix
34 Loam
35 Sch's son
36 41 Across, both sides of an issue
37 Geronimo's people
38 Equivocal answer
39 Part of a mail
40 Chide
41 Polyneesian garment
42 Came up
43 Meager
44 Fragrant rootstock
45 Molt
46 English county
47 Spanish this
48 Authentic
49 Ivy League member
50 Direction

Early Ruling Promised By U.S. Referee on Pilots

SEATTLE, March 31 (UPI)—Sidney C. Volinn, a referee in Federal Bankruptcy Court, listened to testimony yesterday in the proposed sale of the financially plagued Seattle Pilots baseball franchise to Milwaukee interests. He said he would take it under advisement until this morning.

William L. Dwyer, a special state attorney general, contended at the hearing this morning that Pacific Northwest Sports, Inc., filed a bankruptcy petition to avoid state courts and not for its expressed purpose.

[Dwyer said the move was an at-

tempt to liquidate and sell the club rather than to rehabilitate it. He said the club, under the American League constitution, was really the league's property because of the bankruptcy court proceedings. The constitution provides that if a club goes bankrupt, the franchise reverts to the league. Volinn called a recess after Dwyer left the stand.

Volinn heard Dwyer and Max Soriano, executives of Pacific Northwest Sports, Inc., which owns the Pilots; Marvin Milkes, the club's general manager and a representative of the Bank of California, which holds a note on the club,

before calling a halt to the proceedings late in the afternoon.

Volinn said that when he resumes the hearing in the involuntary bankruptcy proceedings today he hopes to be able to make a ruling. It is presumed that the franchise would go to the Milwaukee Brewers for \$10.8 million.

There was a snag when Elwin J. Zarwell, a Milwaukee lawyer representing the Brewers, was unable to produce evidence of the Brewers' offer. However, Volinn dismissed it since he said he was familiar with the offer. Zarwell promised he would produce whatever Volinn needs today.

Max Soriano, the secretary-treasurer of the Pilots, was the first to testify and he told Volinn that the club was virtually without funds and was unable to meet current expenditures, such as a \$215,000 note due today.

Dwyer Soriano, the club president, said Sicks Stadium, the home of the Pilots, was in poor condition and the club didn't have money to make necessary repairs.

W.B. Campbell, a senior vice-president and manager of the Seattle branch of Bank of California, said the Pilots owed his bank \$3.65 million counting interest and that the Soriano brothers and "others" owe \$4 million more in personal notes.

Zarwell was the last to speak and he told Volinn the Brewers "are in a position to be able to proceed," meaning they were ready to complete the purchase of the club.

Earlier Dwyer Soriano disclosed that the Pilots actually had entered into an agreement with the Brewers for sale of the franchise on March 8 and they had until tomorrow to complete the deal.

The sale had been scheduled for completion earlier and the transfer of the franchise from Seattle to Milwaukee might have been effected at a meeting of American League club owners in Tampa, Fla., on March 10. However, a Seattle lawyer obtained a restraining order forbidding the sale and transfer.

Volinn put aside that order and another obtained by the City of Seattle and the State of Washington last week in order that he might be able to dispose of the Pilots' problem in his court.



SKELETON CREW—There's not much going on nowadays at Sicks Stadium, the Seattle Pilots' home park last year.

Fisher of Angels Can Win If He Only Knuckles Down

By John Wiebusch

YUMA, Ariz., March 31.—"The old cry of the entertainment world: knuckleball pitcher," said Eddie Fisher, "is a special breed of cat. He needs work . . . a lot of it. Hoyt Wilhelm told me once that the more he pitches the better he is, and I couldn't agree more."

"I really believe that I could pitch in a hundred games in one season. I have the kind of arm and the kind of temperance . . . and I throw the right kind of pitch."

Fisher, the senior citizen of the California Angels, throws the pitch that makes batters and catchers look silly, the pitch whose only predictability is its unpredictability. "Looks," said Fisher, "most of the time even I don't know where it's going. What I do is throw belt-high for the middle of the plate—and hope it doesn't stay there. I've learned by experience that on the good days it doesn't."

Experienced Hand
It is experience that Fisher, 33, brings to a pitching staff of young arms and exciting promise. He is beginning his 12th season in the major leagues and he has pitched in 485 games. The combined career efforts of Andy Messersmith, Rudy May, Tom Murphy, Clyde Wright, Ken Tatum, Paul Doyle and Mel Queen of the Angel staff total 436 games.

"The only time I start thinking about my pension," said Fisher, "is when I look around this room. It is fine a collection of talent as I have ever seen."

He has been with the Giants, White Sox, Orioles and the Indians, so his words are something more than faint praise.

"The potential here is extraordinary," he said. "There is strength in the starters and in the bullpen."

Sharp This Spring
Fisher will be one of the shortest men in relief. Manager Lefty Phillips says: "The knuckleballer could be one of the big keys to our season. I've liked his sharpness this spring and I won't hesitate to use him in a jam."

It was not the same in 1969. Fisher was used in games in which the score was hopeless and he seldom worked when the Angels were ahead. Unaccustomed to the run he was unhappy.

"The big thing," said Fisher, "was that I just didn't pitch enough. It's been that way for the past three years. I just can't pitch in 50 games in a season and expect to be sharp."

My best years were 1964-66 and they were years when I worked a lot.

He averaged nearly 70 appearances a season then and in 1965, with Chicago, he set a major league record (since broken) by pitching in 83 games. He won 15 that year, saved 22 and even hurled two scoreless innings in the All-Star game.

"I know that I have not lost the effectiveness I had then," he said. "My goal this year is to pitch in 75 to 80 games . . . and more if Lefty wants me."

Disputed Last Year
"I must admit that I was—what's a good word?—disgusted over last year. I didn't feel as if I'd contributed my share."

He appeared in 52 games in the 97 innings and compiled a 3.81 earned run average, but the point total that is the barometer of a reliever—the combination of victories and saves—totaled only five.

Eddie, a graduate of the University of Oklahoma and the Angels' player representative, spoke about the issues that have touched baseball this year.

"This may sound strange," he said, "but I honestly think that all of it—Denny McLain, the Curt Flood suit, the Seattle thing—may help baseball in the long run."

"What if all this is done is focus attention on baseball. It's the same

old cry of the entertainment world: knuckleball pitcher," said Eddie Fisher, "is a special breed of cat. He needs work . . . a lot of it. Hoyt Wilhelm told me once that the more he pitches the better he is, and I couldn't agree more."

"I really believe that I could pitch in a hundred games in one season. I have the kind of arm and the kind of temperance . . . and I throw the right kind of pitch."

Fisher, the senior citizen of the California Angels, throws the pitch that makes batters and catchers look silly, the pitch whose only predictability is its unpredictability. "Looks," said Fisher, "most of the time even I don't know where it's going. What I do is throw belt-high for the middle of the plate—and hope it doesn't stay there. I've learned by experience that on the good days it doesn't."

Experienced Hand
It is experience that Fisher, 33, brings to a pitching staff of young arms and exciting promise. He is beginning his 12th season in the major leagues and he has pitched in 485 games. The combined career efforts of Andy Messersmith, Rudy May, Tom Murphy, Clyde Wright, Ken Tatum, Paul Doyle and Mel Queen of the Angel staff total 436 games.

"The only time I start thinking about my pension," said Fisher, "is when I look around this room. It is fine a collection of talent as I have ever seen."

He has been with the Giants, White Sox, Orioles and the Indians, so his words are something more than faint praise.

"The potential here is extraordinary," he said. "There is strength in the starters and in the bullpen."

Sharp This Spring
Fisher will be one of the shortest men in relief. Manager Lefty Phillips says: "The knuckleballer could be one of the big keys to our season. I've liked his sharpness this spring and I won't hesitate to use him in a jam."

It was not the same in 1969. Fisher was used in games in which the score was hopeless and he seldom worked when the Angels were ahead. Unaccustomed to the run he was unhappy.

"The big thing," said Fisher, "was that I just didn't pitch enough. It's been that way for the past three years. I just can't pitch in 50 games in a season and expect to be sharp."

My best years were 1964-66 and they were years when I worked a lot.

He averaged nearly 70 appearances a season then and in 1965, with Chicago, he set a major league record (since broken) by pitching in 83 games. He won 15 that year, saved 22 and even hurled two scoreless innings in the All-Star game.

"I know that I have not lost the effectiveness I had then," he said. "My goal this year is to pitch in 75 to 80 games . . . and more if Lefty wants me."

Disputed Last Year
"I must admit that I was—what's a good word?—disgusted over last year. I didn't feel as if I'd contributed my share."

He appeared in 52 games in the 97 innings and compiled a 3.81 earned run average, but the point total that is the barometer of a reliever—the combination of victories and saves—totaled only five.

Eddie, a graduate of the University of Oklahoma and the Angels' player representative, spoke about the issues that have touched baseball this year.

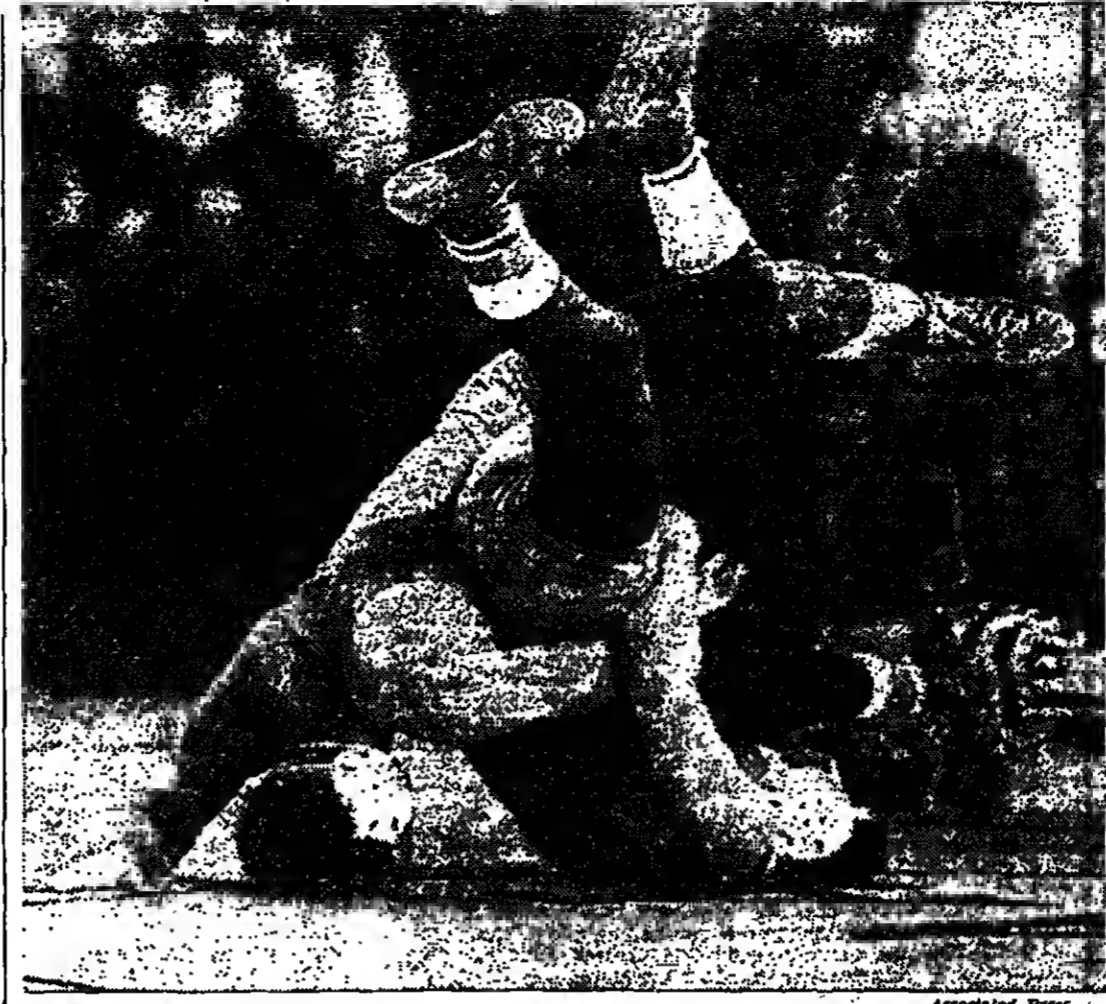
"This may sound strange," he said, "but I honestly think that all of it—Denny McLain, the Curt Flood suit, the Seattle thing—may help baseball in the long run."

"What if all this is done is focus attention on baseball. It's the same

old cry of the entertainment world: knuckleball pitcher," said Eddie Fisher, "is a special breed of cat. He needs work . . . a lot of it. Hoyt Wilhelm told me once that the more he pitches the better he is, and I couldn't agree more."

"I really believe that I could pitch in a hundred games in one season. I have the kind of arm and the kind of temperance . . . and I throw the right kind of pitch."

Fisher, the senior citizen of the California Angels, throws the pitch that makes batters and catchers look silly, the pitch whose only predictability is its unpredictability. "Looks," said Fisher, "most of the time even I don't know where it's going. What I do is throw belt-high for the middle of the plate—and hope it doesn't stay there. I've learned by experience that on the good days it doesn't."



TOGETHERNESS—Oklahoma State's Dwayne Keller (left) tries to pin Pittsburgh's Randy Payne in the 126-pound final of the NCAA Wrestling Championships at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., Saturday. Keller won the bout and the title.

IIHF President Miffed at Swedes, Promises Not to Return (Officially)

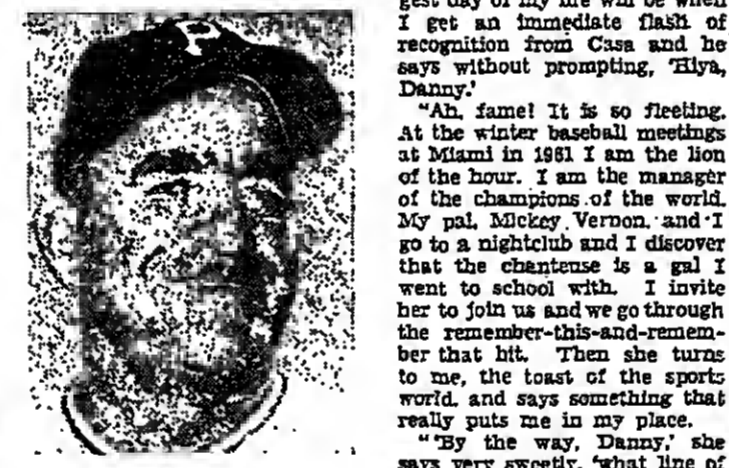
STOCKHOLM, March 31 (Reuters)—John F. Ahearn, British president of the International Ice Hockey Federation, said today he would never set foot in Sweden again in an official capacity because of the attitude taken towards him by the Swedish press and public during the world ice hockey championships which ended here yesterday.

When he presented the trophy to the Russian team for the eighth consecutive year, his attempt to make a speech was drowned by whistles from the 9,500 crowd, which also chanted "Go, Canada, go."

The Canadians, original hosts of the tournament, withdrew last January when the federation reversed a decision to allow professionals to take part.

Mr. Ahearn said, "The whistling was an insult to the two finalists and brought shame on the home country."

Mr. Ahearn was miffed at a sports commentator who called him a hypocrite on a radio program.



Danny Murtaugh
Pittie Gleam

also had a heart attack, is to say to him, 'Gill, let's go and I have a heart-to-heart talk.' I remember one time when Gill was playing first base for Brooklyn and one of the kids Fred Haney was using on the Pirates made a hit. The kid kept standing near the bag.

"Finally, Gill never missed a trick—nudged him."

"Sonny," said Gill to the boy baserunner. "I don't think you know it but your manager has just given you the steal sign three times."

Danny shifted his cud of eating tobacco to the other side.

"Everytime I run into Casey Stengel," said Danny, "I get the uncomfortable feeling that he doesn't know who I am and so I find myself saying, 'Hello, Casey. I am Danny Murtaugh. I manage the Pirates.' The biggest day of my life will be when I get an immediate flash of recognition from Casey and he says without prompting, 'Hiya, Danny.'"

"Ah, fame! It is so fleeting. At the winter baseball meetings at Miami in 1961 I am the lion of the hour. I am the manager of the champions of the world. My pal, Mickey Vernon, and I go to a nightclub and I discover that the chanteuse is a gal I went to school with. I invite her to join us and we go through the remember-this-and-remember-that bit. Then she turns to me, the toast of the sports world, and says something that really puts me in my place."

"By the way, Danny," she says very sweetly, "what line of work are you in now?"

A gleeful look spread over Murtaugh's map-of-Ireland face as he recounted the story.

Ancient History
"It's odd how easily history can be changed," he said. "At the winter meetings a year earlier Joe Brown and I had a deal just this much away from completion."

He held thumb and forefinger up, barely a millimeter apart.

"We walked out of the room," he continued, "and stood in the hall discussing it further. The more we talked, the less we liked it. It was to be Dick Groat for Roger Maris. Without Groat the Pirates couldn't possibly have won the 1960 pennant and that hurt me back at Forbes Field where he had pitched 61 home runs in 1961."

Danny's blue eyes were twinkling as he thought of something else.

Flip, Fresh Kid
"Joe Garagiola was a flip, fresh kid," he said, "when he was a big-league catcher. One day he came to bat against Rip Sewell and said a few things that Rip didn't like. So Rip threw the ball so close that he practically undressed Joe."

"Then Joe remembered that the one recourse a batter has is to hunt down the first-base line and stomp on the pitcher's hand when he reaches down for the ball. But Rip was too smart. He ignored the stunt and belted Joe on the chin with his fist. Joe rolling all the way to the dugout. The battle royal was on. Eventually Garagiola was awarded first base on interference."

"At second base Stan Rojek and I were waiting for Joe to come down our way so we could teach him a lesson. When he slid in, I leaped ten feet in the air and came down on him with both spikes. We must have impressed him because Garagiola still tells the story—except that he's embroidered it. The version he uses is that Rojek and I each grabbed one of his legs as if it were a Turkey wishbone and screamed, 'Make a wish.'"

Ann Jones Topped by Miss Casals

Mrs. Court Also Gains
South African Semis

JOHANNESBURG, March 31 (UPI)—Little Rosemary Casals of San Francisco today reached the women's singles semifinals at the South African Open tennis championships when she dispatched Wimbledon titleholder Ann Jones of Britain, 6-2, 6-2.

The match was 3-all in the first set. After that it became a rout as Miss Casals reeled off nine straight games.

Britain got one girl through to the semis when former U. S. Open champion Virginia Wade survived second set miseries to beat fourth-seeded Kerry Melville of Australia, 6-1, 9-7.

Top seeded Margaret Court of Australia struggled to find her touch in the first set, then defeated ninth-seeded Annette Du Plooy of South Africa, 6-6, 6-0.

Billie-Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., beat Marianne Brummer of South Africa, 6-3, 6-3.

The Scoreboard
CHES—At Belgrade, the Russian team ran up a lead of 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 points over the "world" team in the second day of the tournament. In matches played on the opening day, Max Talmanov of the Soviet Union defeated Wolfgang Uhlmann, East Germany, in 45 moves; Vladimir Kert, 28-year-old Czechoslovak, defeated Lev Polugaevsky of the Soviet Union in 66 moves and Viktor Korchnoy, Soviet Union and Lajos Portisch, Hungary, played to a draw in 87 moves.

After the first round of the ten-board tournament match, Russia has won three, lost two and drawn five times. A victory counts one point and a draw a half point.

AUTO RACING—At Singapore, New Zealander Graeme Lawrence won the 40-lap Singapore Grand Prix for the second straight year. He took the lead after Australian Kevin Bartlett's McLaren Alfa Romeo engine blew up on the 29th lap.

Alonso, driving a Ferrari, had a time of one hour 15 minutes 42.4 seconds.

At Atlanta, Bobby Allison of Raytown, Ala., won the 100-lap Atlanta 500 stock car race. He took the lead with 50 laps to go.

At the 100-lap Atlanta 500 stock car race, he took the lead with 50 laps to go.

At the 100-lap Atlanta 500 stock car race, he took the lead with 50 laps to go.

At the 100-lap Atlanta 500 stock car race, he took the lead with 50 laps to go.

At the 100-lap Atlanta 500 stock car race, he took the lead with 50 laps to go.

At the 100-lap Atlanta 500 stock car race, he took the lead with 50 laps to go.

At the 100-lap Atlanta 500 stock car race, he took the lead with 50 laps to go.

At the 100-lap Atlanta 500 stock car race, he took the lead with 50 laps to go.

At the 100-lap Atlanta 500 stock car race, he took the lead with 50 laps to go.

At the 100-lap Atlanta 500 stock car race, he took the lead with 50 laps to go.

At the 100-lap Atlanta 500 stock car race, he took the lead with 50 laps to go.

At the 100-lap Atlanta 500 stock car race, he took the lead with 50 laps to go.

Set Playoff Scoring Mark Bucks Crush 76ers

By George Veasey

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—At one point, but close to pass to (NBA)—Lew Alcindor and the Milwaukee Bucks went on the road for a playoff game for the first time in their professional lives last night and all the 7-foot-1-inch rookie and his teammates did was crush the hometown 76ers, 156-120, scoring the most points for one game in the history of the NBA against Detroit on March 25, 1968.

The game wasn't as close as the final score might indicate. The Bucks led by 84 points after the third period and they played the last five men for the final period. Alcindor played 33 minutes and scored 33 points.

The victory was the second for the Bucks in three games in the opening round of the Eastern Division playoffs.

Philadelphia, struggling to stay close, trailed 10-8 in the early minutes. But then Jon McGlocklin, the four-year man from Indiana, concaped a ten-point surge that opened up the game irrevocably.

Alcindor demolished opposing center Darrell Imhoff within 7 1/2 minutes. Luke Jackson, almost one-legged since he snapped his Achilles tendon last year, and George Johnson later tried to hold Alcindor down. But the Bucks never tried to force the ball in to the giant, who grabbed 17 rebounds. They had too many other assets.

McGlocklin had 24 points and Flynn Robinson finally broke loose from Wally Jones' karate defense for 20 points. Robinson scored the fourth-round draft choice from Norfolk State, also had 18 points as did Fred Crawford, the former Knick.

But the best thing about the Bucks was their cohesiveness. Alcindor had a ten-foot jump shot.

ABA Standings
EASTERN DIVISION
W L Pct GB
Indiana 55 29 .723 —
Cincinnati 48 36 .569 7 1/2
Carolina 38 46 .452 17 1/2
New York 35 49 .419 19 1/2
Pittsburgh 31 53 .366 24 1/2
Miami 21 63 .250 34 1/2
WESTERN DIVISION
W L Pct GB
Denver 44 33 .571 —
Washington 42 34 .553 1 1/2
Dallas 38 38 .500 5 1/2
Los Angeles 37 37 .500 6 1/2
New Orleans 38 38 .500 6 1/2
San Antonio 37 39 .487 7 1/2
Phoenix 36 40 .474 8 1/2
Portland 35 41 .461 9 1/2
Seattle 34 42 .447 10 1/2
Utah 33 43 .435 11 1/2
Vancouver 32 44 .421 12 1/2
San Diego 31 45 .407 13 1/2
San Jose 30 46 .393 14 1/2
San Francisco 29 47 .379 15 1/2
San Marcos 28 48 .365 16 1/2
San Luis 27 49 .351 17 1/2
San Antonio 26 50 .337 18 1/2
San Diego 25 51 .323 19 1/2
San Jose 24 52 .309 20 1/2
San Francisco 23 53 .295 21 1/2
San Marcos 22 54 .281 22 1/2
San Luis 21 55 .267 23 1/2
San Antonio 20 56 .253 24 1/2
San Diego 19 57 .239 25 1/2
San Jose 18 58 .225 26 1/2
San Francisco 17 59 .211 27 1/2
San Marcos 16 60 .200 28 1/2
San Luis 15 61 .190 29 1/2
San Antonio 14 62 .180 30 1/2
San Diego 13 63 .170 31 1/2
San Jose 12 64 .158 32 1/2
San Francisco 11 65 .147 33 1/2
San Marcos 10 66 .136 34 1/2
San Luis 9 67 .125 35 1/2
San Antonio 8 68 .114 36 1/2
San Diego 7 69 .103 37 1/2
San Jose 6 70 .091 38 1/2
San Francisco 5 71 .080 39 1/2
San Marcos 4 72 .050 40 1/2
San Luis 3 73 .040 41 1/2
San Antonio 2 74 .026 42 1/2
San Diego 1 75 .013 43 1/2
San Jose 0 76 .000 44 1/2
San Francisco 0 77 .000 45 1/2
San Marcos 0 78 .000 46 1/2
San Luis 0 79 .000 47 1/2
San Antonio 0 80 .000 48 1/2
San Diego 0 81 .000 49 1/2
San Jose 0 82 .000 50 1/2
San Francisco 0 83 .000 51 1/2
San Marcos 0 84 .000 52 1/2
San Luis 0 85 .000 53 1/2
San Antonio 0 86 .000 54 1/2
San Diego 0 87 .000 55 1/2
San Jose 0 88 .000 56 1/2
San Francisco 0 89 .000 57 1/2
San Marcos 0 90 .000 58 1/2
San Luis 0 91 .000 59 1/2
San Antonio 0 92 .000 60 1/2
San Diego 0 93 .000 61 1/2
San Jose 0 94 .000 62 1/2
San Francisco 0 95 .000 63 1/2
San Marcos 0 96 .000 64 1/2
San Luis 0 97 .000 65 1/2
San Antonio 0 98 .000 66 1/2
San Diego 0 99 .000 67 1/2
San Jose 0 100 .000 68 1/2
San Francisco 0 101 .000 69 1/2
San Marcos 0 102 .000 70 1/2
San Luis 0 103 .000 71 1/2
San Antonio 0 104 .000 72 1/2
San Diego 0 105 .000 73 1/2
San Jose 0 106 .000 74 1/2
San Francisco 0 107 .000 75 1/2
San Marcos 0 108 .000 76 1/2
San Luis 0 109 .000 77 1/2
San Antonio 0 110 .000 78 1/2
San Diego 0 111 .000 79 1/2
San Jose 0 112 .000 80 1/2
San Francisco 0 113 .000 81 1/2
San Marcos 0 114 .000 82 1/2
San Luis 0 115 .000 83 1/2
San Antonio 0 116 .000 84 1/2
San Diego 0 117 .000 85 1/2
San Jose 0 118 .000 86 1/2
San Francisco 0 119 .000 87 1/2
San Marcos 0 120 .000 88 1/2
San Luis 0 121 .000 89 1/2
San Antonio 0 122 .000 90 1/2
San Diego 0 123 .000 91 1/2
San Jose 0 124 .000 92 1/2
San Francisco 0 125 .000 93 1/2
San Marcos 0 126 .000 94 1/2
San Luis 0 127 .000 95 1/2
San Antonio 0 128 .000 96 1/2
San Diego 0 129 .000 97 1/2
San Jose 0 130 .000 98 1/2
San Francisco 0 131 .000 99 1/2
San Marcos 0 132 .000 100 1/2
San Luis 0 133 .000 101 1/2
San Antonio 0 134 .000 102 1/2
San Diego 0 135 .000 103 1/2
San Jose 0 136 .000 104 1/2
San Francisco 0 137 .000 105 1/2
San Marcos 0 138 .000 106 1/2
San Luis 0 139 .000 107 1/2
San Antonio 0 140 .000 108 1/2
San Diego 0 141 .000 109 1/2
San Jose 0 142 .000 110 1/2
San Francisco 0 143 .000 111 1/2
San Marcos 0 144 .000 112 1/2
San Luis 0 145 .000 113 1/2
San Antonio 0 146 .000 114 1/2
San Diego 0 147 .000 115 1/2
San Jose 0 148 .000 116 1/2
San Francisco 0 149 .000 117 1/2
San Marcos 0 150 .000 118 1/2
San Luis 0 151 .000 119 1/2
San Antonio 0 152 .000 120 1/2
San Diego 0 153 .000 121 1/2
San Jose 0 154 .000 122 1/2
San Francisco 0 155 .000 123 1/2
San Marcos 0 156 .000 124 1/2
San Luis 0 157 .000 125 1/2
San Antonio 0 158 .000 126 1/2
San Diego 0 159 .000 127 1/2
San Jose 0 160 .000 128 1/2
San Francisco 0 161 .000 129 1/2
San Marcos 0 162 .000 130 1/2
San Luis 0 163 .000 131 1/2
San Antonio 0 164 .000 132 1/2
San Diego 0 165 .000 133 1/2
San Jose 0 166 .000 134 1/2
San Francisco 0 167 .000 135 1/2
San Marcos 0 168 .000 136 1/2
San Luis 0 169 .000 137 1/2
San Antonio 0 170 .000 138 1/2
San Diego 0 171 .000 139 1/2
San Jose 0 172 .000 140 1/2
San Francisco 0 173 .000 141 1/2
San Marcos 0 174 .000 142 1/2
San Luis 0 175 .000 143 1/2
San Antonio 0 176 .000 14

Observer

D.C. Phrase Booklet

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — Springtime brings the tourist to Washington, but too often his visit to the nation's capital is spoiled by the language barrier. The following phrase booklet, tucked into a convenient pocket, should enable him to understand and make himself understood by the natives. At least on matters basic to life in Washington.



Baker

Yes—At this time, barring unforeseeable contingencies which, of course, are always well within the realm of possibility, the policy in that respect would tend toward the affirmative.

No—I shall appoint a committee to study the matter you raise.

How—are you bugged or is it safe to talk?

Goodbye—Let's have lunch sometime.

Are you enjoying your visit?

Have you been beaten or robbed much?

I would like to see my congressman—advised that one of his constituents said today he would be willing to subscribe to a suitably "magnificent" monument to the late British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

In a letter published in today's editions of The Times of London, Mr. Onassis said the currently proposed statue in Parliament Square in London would not be sufficient memorial to Sir Winston.

"He was the greatest man in England, or for that matter in Europe, this century, and although I am not a British subject, I hope I may be allowed to propose that something more imaginative should be considered," Mr. Onassis said.

What do you mean you can't honor my recommendations?—I happen to be a personal friend of J. Edgar Hoover.

I am lost. Can you help me?

Onassis Urges Bigger Churchill Monument

LONDON, March 31 (UPI)—

Millionaire Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis said today he would be willing to subscribe to a suitably "magnificent" monument to the late British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

In a letter published in today's editions of The Times of London, Mr. Onassis said the currently proposed statue in Parliament Square in London would not be sufficient memorial to Sir Winston.

"He was the greatest man in England, or for that matter in Europe, this century, and although I am not a British subject, I hope I may be allowed to propose that something more imaginative should be considered," Mr. Onassis said.

What do you mean you can't honor my recommendations?—I happen to be a personal friend of J. Edgar Hoover.

I am lost. Can you help me?

Onassis Urges Bigger Churchill Monument

LONDON, March 31 (UPI)—

Millionaire Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis said today he would be willing to subscribe to a suitably "magnificent" monument to the late British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

In a letter published in today's editions of The Times of London, Mr. Onassis said the currently proposed statue in Parliament Square in London would not be sufficient memorial to Sir Winston.

"He was the greatest man in England, or for that matter in Europe, this century, and although I am not a British subject, I hope I may be allowed to propose that something more imaginative should be considered," Mr. Onassis said.

What do you mean you can't honor my recommendations?—I happen to be a personal friend of J. Edgar Hoover.

I am lost. Can you help me?

Onassis Urges Bigger Churchill Monument

LONDON, March 31 (UPI)—

Millionaire Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis said today he would be willing to subscribe to a suitably "magnificent" monument to the late British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

In a letter published in today's editions of The Times of London, Mr. Onassis said the currently proposed statue in Parliament Square in London would not be sufficient memorial to Sir Winston.

"He was the greatest man in England, or for that matter in Europe, this century, and although I am not a British subject, I hope I may be allowed to propose that something more imaginative should be considered," Mr. Onassis said.

What do you mean you can't honor my recommendations?—I happen to be a personal friend of J. Edgar Hoover.

I am lost. Can you help me?

Onassis Urges Bigger Churchill Monument

LONDON, March 31 (UPI)—

Millionaire Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis said today he would be willing to subscribe to a suitably "magnificent" monument to the late British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

In a letter published in today's editions of The Times of London, Mr. Onassis said the currently proposed statue in Parliament Square in London would not be sufficient memorial to Sir Winston.

"He was the greatest man in England, or for that matter in Europe, this century, and although I am not a British subject, I hope I may be allowed to propose that something more imaginative should be considered," Mr. Onassis said.

What do you mean you can't honor my recommendations?—I happen to be a personal friend of J. Edgar Hoover.

I am lost. Can you help me?

Onassis Urges Bigger Churchill Monument

LONDON, March 31 (UPI)—

Millionaire Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis said today he would be willing to subscribe to a suitably "magnificent" monument to the late British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

In a letter published in today's editions of The Times of London, Mr. Onassis said the currently proposed statue in Parliament Square in London would not be sufficient memorial to Sir Winston.

"He was the greatest man in England, or for that matter in Europe, this century, and although I am not a British subject, I hope I may be allowed to propose that something more imaginative should be considered," Mr. Onassis said.

What do you mean you can't honor my recommendations?—I happen to be a personal friend of J. Edgar Hoover.

I am lost. Can you help me?

Onassis Urges Bigger Churchill Monument

LONDON, March 31 (UPI)—

Millionaire Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis said today he would be willing to subscribe to a suitably "magnificent" monument to the late British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

In a letter published in today's editions of The Times of London, Mr. Onassis said the currently proposed statue in Parliament Square in London would not be sufficient memorial to Sir Winston.

"He was the greatest man in England, or for that matter in Europe, this century, and although I am not a British subject, I hope I may be allowed to propose that something more imaginative should be considered," Mr. Onassis said.

What do you mean you can't honor my recommendations?—I happen to be a personal friend of J. Edgar Hoover.

I am lost. Can you help me?

Onassis Urges Bigger Churchill Monument

LONDON, March 31 (UPI)—

Millionaire Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis said today he would be willing to subscribe to a suitably "magnificent" monument to the late British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

In a letter published in today's editions of The Times of London, Mr. Onassis said the currently proposed statue in Parliament Square in London would not be sufficient memorial to Sir Winston.

"He was the greatest man in England, or for that matter in Europe, this century, and although I am not a British subject, I hope I may be allowed to propose that something more imaginative should be considered," Mr. Onassis said.

What do you mean you can't honor my recommendations?—I happen to be a personal friend of J. Edgar Hoover.

I am lost. Can you help me?

Onassis Urges Bigger Churchill Monument

LONDON, March 31 (UPI)—

Millionaire Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis said today he would be willing to subscribe to a suitably "magnificent" monument to the late British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

In a letter published in today's editions of The Times of London, Mr. Onassis said the currently proposed statue in Parliament Square in London would not be sufficient memorial to Sir Winston.

"He was the greatest man in England, or for that matter in Europe, this century, and although I am not a British subject, I hope I may be allowed to propose that something more imaginative should be considered," Mr. Onassis said.

What do you mean you can't honor my recommendations?—I happen to be a personal friend of J. Edgar Hoover.

I am lost. Can you help me?

Onassis Urges Bigger Churchill Monument

LONDON, March 31 (UPI)—

Millionaire Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis said today he would be willing to subscribe to a suitably "magnificent" monument to the late British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

In a letter published in today's editions of The Times of London, Mr. Onassis said the currently proposed statue in Parliament Square in London would not be sufficient memorial to Sir Winston.

"He was the greatest man in England, or for that matter in Europe, this century, and although I am not a British subject, I hope I may be allowed to propose that something more imaginative should be considered," Mr. Onassis said.

What do you mean you can't honor my recommendations?—I happen to be a personal friend of J. Edgar Hoover.

I am lost. Can you help me?

Onassis Urges Bigger Churchill Monument

LONDON, March 31 (UPI)—

Millionaire Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis said today he would be willing to subscribe to a suitably "magnificent" monument to the late British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

In a letter published in today's editions of The Times of London, Mr. Onassis said the currently proposed statue in Parliament Square in London would not be sufficient memorial to Sir Winston.

"He was the greatest man in England, or for that matter in Europe, this century, and although I am not a British subject, I hope I may be allowed to propose that something more imaginative should be considered," Mr. Onassis said.

Texas Ranger—Not A Hero to Minorities

By John Kiefer

CARRIZO SPRINGS, Texas (UPI)—"This civil rights," grumbled Capt. A. Y. Allee, his tan gabardine jacket sliding back to reveal the star-in-a-circle badge of the Texas Rangers pinned over his heart. "That's the doggondest business I ever heard of."

Thirty-nine years in the Rangers had ill prepared the commander of Company D for the recent recommendation by the state advisory committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights that the legendary body of lawmen be disbanded because they had engendered "fear and bitterness" among Mexican-Americans.

"This criticism doesn't bother us one iota," Senior Capt. Clint Peoples, the director of the Rangers, said the other day as he relaxed in his headquarters office in Austin.

"The people of Texas would never vote to abolish the Rangers and no legislature would stand for it," Captain Peoples said. "Abolish the Rangers? Why, that would be like tearing down the Alamo."

The advisory committee's report charges discriminatory practices against the state's Mexican-Americans and blacks, including second-rate education, underemployment, lack of job security in the farm industry, which is exempt from Federal labor legislation, systematic exclusion from jury rolls, and harassment and intimidation by law enforcement officers.

It was the call to abolish the Rangers that aroused the controversy, for to most Texans—the "Angels," as whites are known here—the Rangers are a proud symbol of Texas and a bulwark of justice.

But to many Mexican-Americans—who call the Rangers "rancheros," a corruption of the name pronounced almost with a sneer—they are also a symbol, a symbol of Anglo domination.

Critics charge that the elite unit has operated virtually as a private police force to protect the interests of the wealthy landholders and ranchers, that it has been used as a political weapon of intimidation by successive governors and that it has a long tradition of hostility toward Mexican-Americans.

"The Rangers are a symbol of plutocracy, a symbol of feudalism," said Roy Evans, an official of the state AFL-CIO, which recommended two years ago that the unit be disbanded.

There are 73 Texas Rangers today, organized into six geographical companies. Each company is commanded by a Ranger captain and consists of a sergeant and about ten privates. Before joining the Rangers, a man must have five years' experience with another Texas police agency.

The Ranger captain is the chief law enforcement officer for his territory, which might include from 40 to 60 counties. His privates are each responsible for a smaller area.

The role of the Rangers, Captain Peoples said, is primarily that of a criminal investigations unit, handling major cases or crimes that go beyond the territorial jurisdiction of local policemen or sheriffs.

"Their other major role, he said, is maintaining order in times of riots, civil disorders or strikes.

"We're not on either side; we couldn't care less," he said. "We're only interested in people not getting hurt or their property destroyed."

Traditionally, the Rangers do not wear uniforms, but they have adopted a semi-official garb of tan gabardine suits, white shirts, black ties, black cowboy boots and white Stetsons. They may wear any type of clothing "appropriate to the terrain" while on duty, but universally affect cowboy boots and hats and revolvers in holstered Western gunbelts slung on their hips.

History assumes a vast importance to Texans, and the Rangers, originally Indian and Mexican fighters, trace theirs to 1835 when Stephen F. Austin paid 10 men to "range" outside his new colony scouting Indians. The Rangers were to battle Indians, introduce the six-gun to the West, fight in the Mexican war, quell rustlers, fence cutters, bank robbers, gun smugglers, feeders and border marauders, building a folklore of mythical proportions.

But there is a darker side to their history, too. Throughout the laudatory study, "The Texas Rangers," by the Western



Capt. A. Y. Allee, a legend in South Texas.

historian, Walter Prescott Webb, runs the theme of the struggle between Indians, Mexicans and Anglos for Texas.

The Rangers were the Anglos' force, and with the Indians pushed back, they increasingly turned their attention to the Mexicans. Critics contend the Rangers and other bands of Anglo gunmen drove out the Mexicans to establish vast cattle baronies like the King Ranch.

Between 1910 and 1920, the conflict heightened, spurred by revolution and turbulence in Mexico, by fear that the Mexicans would become German allies in the world war, and by Prohibition-era smuggling.

During those years, too, the Rangers became a part of the "spoils system" with each governor appointing a new Ranger corps. What Dr. Webb describes as this "vicious policy" continued until 1935, when the Department of Public Safety was formed.

The source of much current criticism of the Rangers is the role of Captain Allee and his men during an unsuccessful strike and organizing attempt by the United Farm Worker's Organization against melon growers in the Rio Grande Valley in the spring of 1967.

The Rangers led along with freight trains to protect the melon crop, escorted "green carders" (Mexican nationals with American laboring permits) past the pickets and helped break up the strike with mass arrests, and union supporters charge, force and intimidation.

The civil rights committee found that of 113 arrests made during the strike, only 13 cases had been brought to trial two years later and that charges were dropped in ten of those.

At 65, Captain Allee is widely regarded as the last of the old-time Rangers and is somewhat of a legend in South Texas. His son is a Ranger and his father and grandfather were Rangers before him. His headquarters are here in Carrizo Springs, now largely devoted to the giant farms of agribusiness.

"Those union organizers said we whipped them down there and every damned accusation in the world began to happen," he went on. "Hell, I wouldn't hurt a dog if he wasn't biting me."

"We've got good people down here, Anglos and Latin both," he said. "There's no discrimination in this part of the country. There was up to 1937, but not any more. If they can't get an education it's their own fault. I just don't understand it, some of these people biting the hand that feeds them, and Anglos always treated them with all respect."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS AUTOMOBILES BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES SITUATIONS WANTED HELP WANTED TECHNICAL MANAGER

WE ACT AS YOUR BRUSSELS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

PEOPLE:

Diagnosing Signs of

In our painstaking probe into cases of sudden physical distress, we had previously determined that Americans, by and large, say "ow" and/or "ouch," while the French—as well as a handful of die-hard Texans—say "ai." (This latter aberration, we find, is also variously spelled with an "e" as in "ale," or with a diacritical, of which our composing room is fresh out but which might best be described as a cross-eled dot.) Now, thanks to the miracle of mass media, several other deviations have been exposed. Writing from Barcelona, Professor Alvaro Barrio, "Empirical research here proves that a Barcelona's whose toe is trod upon cries 'ai!'—followed by other more explicit expletives." At the same time, Kerstin Backstrom, who lives in Brussels, tells us that "the Swedes, too, use an onomatopoeic expression, i.e. 'aj'."

The mind boggles. What manner of sound does a wounded Finn make? A Polish? What of the Spaniards? The 55-kilogram, 1.75-meter-tall, 35-year-old underdeveloped tribes of Alaska? Be the first kid on your block to contribute to a legitimate sociological study. Just slide up to your neighbor and sort of give him the old knee. See what he says. Any number can prey.

Meanwhile, a clue to the average Englishman's cry of pain is provided by Michael Watts, columnist for the Sun Express. Watts, for reasons known only to himself, saw fit to print the following bit of Cockney folklore: "Question—What's the difference between a buffalo and a lion? Answer—You can't wash your hands in a buffalo." Watts' reaction, which may be taken as typical: "Orr!"

DISCLOSED: The identity of the former owner of the "Penny Black," the world's rarest postage stamp, which was sold last week to a New York syndicate for \$280,000. According to Robert Lowe Ltd., British auctioneers, Frederick R. Small, an American collector in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., bought the black-on-magenta British Guiana issue of 1856 for \$42,000 in 1940. Small, who had never publicly revealed the purchase, realized a total of \$575,238 from the sale of his collection. ENGAGED: Fessli Bailey, by Richard Nixon, to stay at a state dinner for WFLA on April 10. FOUND: On the person of Gerry Grant East, 33, jailed in Los Angeles Monday on suspicion of nine bank robberies, a card identifying him as a "specialist in venture capital." MOVING:



THE SUBJECT WAS

NOSES—Alfredo Giovanardi, a 69-year-old pensioner crowned "King of the Noses" yesterday in Soriano, Italy, displays the beauty that won him the 1970 title. It measures 5.6 centimeters (2.24 inches) in length, 3.3 (1.32) in depth, and 1.1 (1.6) in width. Giovanardi's nose, while far short of the 7.5-centimeter (3-inch) schnozz supported by all-time champ Alcide Borerri, was just long enough to beat Aaron Rimon's entry by one millimeter. Commented the incoherent loser: "What a blow!"

Beatle George Harrison and his wife, former model Pattie Boyd, into Friar Park, Henley-on-Thames, a 170-acre mansion that formerly housed 100 nuns of the Daughters of Mary, Help of Christians.

Out of the mouths of babes: Wardens at a Tel Aviv prison, whose suspicions were aroused by a particularly passionate and lingering kiss bestowed upon an inmate by his fashion-model wife, investigated the incident and found a great deal of hashish in the man's left cheek.

Anyone seriously interested, incidentally, in instant mastery of "ai," "aj," and derivations thereof could do worse than sign up with the Mondino School of Languages. Mondino, we note, is running an intriguing advertisement in The Washington Post, to wit: "Guaranteed Proficiency. Small Group or Private Instruction. Weekly Sessions or Tongue Transplant." Echi!

—DICK ROBARACK.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AUTOMOBILES BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES SITUATIONS WANTED HELP WANTED TECHNICAL MANAGER

WE ACT AS YOUR BRUSSELS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Box 100, Brussels 1030.